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ORIGINAL POETRY.

NOVEMBER.

November comes!
His sky chariot and his storm-clad form,
In tempest tones and dreary desolation,
Proclaims the herald of the winter's coming.
How solemn! how sublime! As when the dirge
Of pitiful affection mourns the doom
Of some dear friend, too soon, alas, departed
In the hey-day of pleasure—so November
Sings the sad requiem of the dying year,
And spring and summer in their brilliant bloom,
Gone down in dust and death. All nature mourns!
The leafless tree, once clad in blooming beauty,
And beat with blushing fruit upon its branches,
Now bends obedient to the ruler blast,
And seems to weep its ancient honors gone—
Its labour lost. O, what a lesson this,
For thoughtless man! how pregnant with instruction!
How like the man who hath a long life spent
In gathering natural, not celestial wealth,
Till the dun winter of old age comes on,
And strips his gaged arms of all their honors,
And leaves him adverse in the hour of death,
No hope hereafter. But fair spring returns,
And clothes the tree in all its blooms again,
With all its boons of delicious fruit:
There fails the sad multitude, alas!
Ah, see, the frost hath nipped the tender bud
Of yonder rose, just blooming into beauty;
Its leaves are withered, faded—but it soon
Shall bloom again in all its pristine beauty;
And so shall man, when nipp'd by death, in virtue,
The spring of Paradise shall bid him bloom
In glorious gardens, in unfading verdure.
Around the turrets howls the hollow voice
Of coming winter, music to my soul;
It is the season of deep contemplation,
And in the glass of fancy now I seem
To see old winter coming; his grey hair
All flossing on the wind and tempest-tost,
Half bent I see him o'er the snow crown'd hills,
With sunken sheek and hollow eye, advancing,
Wild as the shadowy ghosts of Ossian's vision.
An icy key is in his hand, with which
He locks the glassy river,—in the other
He holds a wand, with which he opes the gate
Of the approaching year, the tide of time.
Thou hast thy charms November, though the gloom
Of melancholy settles on thy brow;
Thou bringest to the mind of man reflection,
And turnest back the tide of thought to youth,
With profit and delight, when spent in virtue;
Thou art the symbol of old age, as slowly
He bends upon his sober staff and comes
Into the presence of the gay and gaddy,
Hailing their noisy riot. MILFORD BARD.

LINES

On leaving England for America.

Farewell, ah, forever adieu,
To the scenes of my innocent youth,
Where from a fond mother I drew
The precepts of virtue and truth.

Though no more I shall visit those scenes,
Where so oft I have carelessly strayed,
Ever limpid and pure be its streams,
Its meadows with verdure arrayed.

How happy my days past, and how bright,
When unknown to the world and its guile,
The morning arose with delight,
The evening closed in with a smile.

Days of happiness too swiftly fled,
I still must regret that you're past,
When the tear was forgot soon as shed,
And my joys were too sweet long to last.

Farewell, dear relations and friends,
For still to my heart you are dear;
And haply wherever I wend,
To your memory I'll oft drop a tear.

Dear land where I first drew my breath,
So sadly begirt with the sea;
I quit you with grief and regret,
Since I leave you to tyrants a prey.

LETHE.

THE SISTER'S GRAVE.

"Come then, come Muse, the saddest of the train,
* * * * * * *
Teach me each moving, melancholy strain." *Shaw.*

I sought the grave—for time had most effaced
From memory's dimmed mirror of the past,
The hallowed spot—soft shadows o'er its breast
Slept undisturbed, by mourning willows cast.—
I knew it well—for oft when night had spread
Her silent canopy o'er slumbering earth,
I've wandered there, and 'mid reposing dead,
O'er that lone heap, unseen, in grief gave birth!

Here the dead! I love to ponder o'er
And think of joys, that, haply, they did own
Of blissful moments—pleasures—now no more!
To sigh for sorrows they, perchance, have known,
While thousand thoughts through my bewilder'd brain
Rush unrestrain'd from feeling's silent fane;
Rousing emotions of the sweetest strain,
That give to fancy all the charms of sense."

I love the dead!—but more than tongue can tell,
That shrouded form, which now unconscious lies,
Shrouded in dust! yet lov'd! death's chilling knell
Could not o'en part affection's mystic ties!
As vestal virgins kept the sacred fire,
So fostering angels hover'd round our love,
Guarding the Hesperian fruit, that bids desire
But flow more strongly tow'rd the embrace above!

And though the hard, unfeeling heart disowns
The tender flame which kindred bosoms bear,
Yet who, though heartless as Bootia's sons,
Would scorn to call a lovely sister—dear!
Could, unembittered by the falling tear,
Calmly forget his purest, sole delight?
Behold, unweeping, like some fading star,
His sweetest joys extinguish'd into night!

Man's heart is not of adamant! oh no!
So steel'd to human misery—to grief unmov'd,
The sternest bosom learns, untaught, to glow
With warm emotions at the thought—beloved!
To thrill with rapture at the voice of me!
To throb with pleasure—and with joy to beat!
While streams of feeling, until then unknown,
Gush o'er his soul, like waves of richest light!

Let man thus feel—let love with fiercest sway,
Like burning wreaths around his soul entwin'd,
Bind him in chains of sweetest ecstacy;
And wrap in an elysium his mind—
And then let death his arts of pow'r display—
Ring of his hopes—his fears—the funeral knell—
But from his sight the bliss-enchanting ray,
That o'er him spread its bright entrancing spell.

Then will the bosom that hath never felt
The pang of grief, be wholly'd in misery's flood;
Then will the heart that ne'er before hath dwelt
In sorrow's mansions, there make its abode;
By sufferings, taught to feel another's woe,
The callous look, become sweet pity's eye—
The pallid cheek, with sympathy to glow
For fellow feelings—for the fellow-sigh.—

And thus, while sorrow round him, secret weaves
Her web of sadness for his wretched heart;
While midnight silence, half-forgotten griefs
Bring in new vigor—with increasing smart—
Then let him pause—for pictur'd is his state,
Mine stands, alas! of no European birth;
The weeping monument of one, whose fate
Has broke the spell that bound me down to earth!

SENEX.

THE MORALIST.

SIMPLICITY IN PREACHING.

With the increased experience of a long life and varied observation, I have become more and more convinced, that the more nearly a preacher approaches to simplicity in his sermons, *the more nearly does he approximate to that standard of* excellence held out to us in the Holy Scriptures. It is very evident that religion, in all its views, and in all its bearings, embraces elements of thought capable of engaging the most powerful energies of the most gigantic mind and extensive imagination. But it ought never to be forgotten, that the world does not wholly consist of philosophers or of poets, and that, on the contrary, the great majority are humble, sober minded followers of the cross, who have an equally important interest at stake in the discussion of this most important of all subjects. It is to them chiefly that the preacher ought to address himself, in doing so, he ought to choose the simplest method and the plainest language. It is unquestionable too that in this way he will reach the bosom of the learned, and in a much more effectual manner than by imitating them in their scholastic and metaphysical disquisitions.

MIRROR OF LIFE.

The following observations on a looking glass, made at an advanced period of life, convey a moral reflection, which if duly weighed, may prove a salutary warning against indulging those deceitful dreams, which too frequently grow on the mirthful scenes and careless indolence of youth:—"This piece of furniture brings before me an epitome of my life. When I first looked on it; this identical article, being then such as it now appears, presented to my view a rosy-faced laughing little boy. A few years passed away, and it reflected the image of a growing, heedless youth, full of health, and exhibiting all the animation of joyous hope. At a subsequent [illegible] looked on it, and saw a [illegible] Boundless expectation had now been brought down to calm satisfaction. I had no further good to expect; the first throb of exultation was over, but fear and distrust were unknown. More advanced in years, I saw in it one of middle-aged appearance, whose aspect was soured by the disappointments and vexations of the world, but yet covered with hope, and elate with conscious integrity. Now this object, which originally reflected my infant mirth, gives me to see a picture of declining life a faded remnant of humanity, and a living record of mournful error."

Written for the Saturday Evening Post.

OLD SIMON.

Every body in my native place, black and white, old and young, bond and free, knows Old Simon, and knows him to be a poor old negro, whose years have been spent in slavery, but under the servitude of a kind and indulgent master. From his peculiar *talents* at whistling, he is often designated as "Old Whistling Simon." Pass his door at whatever hour you please, Old Simon's notes will be sure to greet your ears. Let your morning rambles carry you past his dwelling before the lazy sun has left his watery bed, and you will hear Old Simon. Pass his quiet, peaceful cellar habitation, even after the town clock has rung its solemn peal of twelve o' the night, and still Old Simon's eternal whistle, *whistle, whistle*, will salute your tympans, with all the modern waltzes, and marches, and quicksteps, and cotillions, ringing changes on his lips, diversified with crotchets, and quavers, and semiquavers, and demisemiquavers, huddled in, to suit the taste of the performer, but without any regard to measure or melody. No one knows Old Simon's age: "time out of mind," he has been a dweller in L——; but the oldest inhabitant points back to his boyish days, as being acquainted with the old whistler, and he was old *then*. Ask *him* his age, nor can *he* tell it, but supposes it must be somewhere near a couple of centuries; and, as proof of it, the memory of the oldest settler "runneth not to the contrary." And he has seen children, whom he has nursed and dandled in his old arms, grow up to be girls and boys, and girls and boys grow up to be men and women, and men and women grow up to be fathers and mothers, and grandfathers and grandmothers, and still he is living, and well, and musical. Old Simon was in shape very much like the tail of a Q—about four feet six inches high, and near the same in circumference—his head formed like a huge turnip, and the black wool with which it was covered gave him not a little the appearance of the Jack of Clubs with a bear-skin wig on, and would have puzzled the learned phrenologist, Dr. C———, to have discovered from the lumps, or bumps, or tumors, with which the aforesaid occiput was interspersed, what character was the more strongly developed, or whether any character at all. In his face a lover of Lavater might have discovered nothing of intelligence, but a something, in the countenance of a *negro*, equally, if not more useful, kindness and honesty. The twinkling black eye showed, possibly, a *merry* soul, and the huge lips, puckered up into the wrinkles and shape of the mouth of a meal bag, a *musical* one; ready, at a moment's warning, by backing a request with a small piece of money, to give you Hail Columbia, or Yankee Doodle, with all the original notes left out, and variations and embellishments by himself. His thick sinewy arms dangled from his shoulders, like a stuffed Paddy on the ——th of March; and his legs, like a couple of C's faced inwards, altogether give him the look of an Atlas, able to bear a world on his shoulders. ——And Old Simon was happy—happy because he had nothing to want, and nothing to fear; happy because he knew every body, and every body knew him; happy because all respected him; "Old Whistling Simon" as he was, and none would do him an injury; and happy because he thought his music tended to make all who heard him as happy as himself.

But alas! these happy days for poor old Simon were soon to have an end. The brightest day may be o'erclouded at last, and a sun which rose in smiles may set in tears. One night, as the poor old soul was returning home, rather later than usual, it being past ten o'clock, an hour forbidden to negroes, by the municipal regulations, he was taken to the watch-house by the patrol, and in the morning, although the poor fellow endeavored to explain where and why he had been, the relentless and hard-hearted watch determined to chastise him; and while the "blows fell thick" and heavy upon his "century living" carcass, he was compelled to whistle and keep time with every descending stroke of the cow-hide. But Old Simon's soul was too big to beg, or offer one cry of complaint, although the blood was fast finding its way to his feet, and the blows fell thicker and harder for his silence. Yet he was not conquered. His spirits lost their usual vivacity, and sunk within him at the disgrace, but his soul remained the same—not mastered.

He was finally released; but from this time Old Simon's accustomed whistle was no longer heard in the streets. Ask him to whistle for you, and, with a melancholy shake of the head he would answer, "No—my musical days are all over: and since my best blood answered every call of the cowhide, and my music forced from me by the torture of my body, Old Simon's notes will no longer be heard—disgraced, by being compelled to bear on my *back*, till the day of my death, dishonourable scars."

Well done, poor old Simon! Although having a black skin, and the form of a negro, a soul is the tenant of that old carcass of thine, which might have done honor to any chivalric knight, who ever broke lances in defence of his country, or shivered spear for the peerless charms of a mistress!

TONY.

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GYNECOCRACY

Attempted to be established by the dictum of a Judge.

The following *puzzling* paragraph appeared in an English newspaper a short time ago:

"Mr. Justice Park has decided that, by the laws of England, no man, on any pretence whatsoever, has a right to inflict personal chastisement on his wife."

The law of England is much the same as our own, we believe, in this respect, and as the above paragraph has been published in some of the papers of this city, it may be proper to exhibit it in its proper light, to prevent the Zantippes of the present day from presuming too much upon the dictum of a lawyer so much, apparently, in their favor. The learned Judge's decision is, that "no man, on any pretence whatsoever, has a *right*" to chastise his wife. It did not require a "second Daniel" to make us sensible of this. Not on *pretence*, most assuredly. A *pretence* is an unsubstantial shadow—a delusion, void of foundation—a whim—a freak—a maggon in the brain: not upon any, or all of these united, has any man such right; yet surely there are deductions from the *letter of the contract matrimonial*, from which, at the bar of *common sense*, at least, the court would not hesitate to allow *hand-room*. But I most earnestly entreat my fair countrywomen not to be seduced from their [illegible] by the [illegible] logic which always lies lurking under a *lawyer's observations*. If a man may not, under a *pretence*, is there not an implication that under an *actuality* he may? At all events, it would have been an act of humanity in the learned Judge to have pointed out the path a hen-pecked husband is legally authorized, under certain circumstances, to pursue. Is he to bring his action for barratry-battery, or what not?—or is he to take his wife to a justice, swear an assault, and bind her over to the sessions? What mode is the poor miserable creature to adopt, if he should happen, at times, to be in imminent danger of having personal chastisement upon himself? Socrates and Job were, without doubt, *very easy, quiet, much enduring, good sort of men*; but, alas, we fear the breed is almost, if not altogether, extinct.

Yours, &c. PETER PREBLES.

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DEAR MISS—Amongst the *numeral propositions* towards a matrimonial *union* with your amiable *person*, I hope you'll not *decline* the *interjection* of my preliminary pretences: I should not wish to be a mere *noun adjective* to you in all *cases*, but I hope *positively* happy to agree with you in the *subjunctive mood*. I trust you'll not opiniate me *singular*, for desiring to have the *plural* in my family. I shall fabricate no *verbal* oration, to prove how I long to have our affections in *common of two*; but I presume that in case of a *conjunction copulative*, you'll use no *indicative* solicitations to be in the *imperative mood*; as I am determined to be in the *potential active*, while you are in the *future passive*, or in the *supine*, for it is the *optative* of my soul to become your *relative*, by the *antecedent* of *regular conjugation*, as this alone can constitute a *lawful concord* with the *femenine gender*, and afford us a *participle* of *substantive happiness*. Every *article, possessive* or *genitive*, shall become a *dative translation* to you; nothing shall be *accusative* against your *government*; and your sweet *nominative*, without a *pronoun*, or even *adverb*, shall be my *vocative*, till death, the great *ablative* of all living, by the *gradual declension* of our corporeal nature, puts a *final termination* to the *present tense*: in the interim my *principle part of speech*, in its *primitive* or *derivative extension*, is to the end that you may put the most charitable *conjunction* on this *simple proposition*, and that your *definitive resolution* may be *consonant* to the wishes of your very *indeclinable* lover.

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An amusing anecdote, illustrative of Russian Manners, is told by a gentleman who has recently travelled in the north of Europe. An officer in the prime of manhood, of high rank in the Russian army, was appointed by the Emperor Alexander to the command of a remote province of the empire. On his arrival at the chief town of his government, he was visited by the nobility and great officers of the district, and among the rest by a certain Count, whom he recognized as one of his old class-mates at a military school, where they had parted in hostility on account of an insult received by the Count, which he had not courage to resent. Of all the visitors this Count was the most overpowering in his civilities. Meeting the Governor as one whom he had never seen before, he endeavored to give the impression that they had always been strangers to each other. To the ——th of March; and his legs, like a couple of C's faced inwards, altogether give him the look of an Atlas, able to bear a world on his shoulders. ——And Old Simon was happy—happy because he had nothing to want, and nothing to fear; happy because he knew every body, and every body knew him; happy because all respected him; "Old Whistling Simon" as he was, and none would do him an injury; and happy because he thought his music tended to make all who heard him as happy as himself.

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MANSION-HOUSE.—LONDON.

A very odd case came on before Sir PETER LAURIE, who sat for the Lord Mayor.

A grey-headed man, upwards of 70 years of age, charged the officers of Bishopsgate parish with having refused to support him and his newly married wife, who is upwards of 60, although they belonged to the parish. He was, he said, too old to use any great exertion, but he was willing to do all he could to support himself and his wife, and he hoped the Lord Mayor would order the parish officers to pay them a weekly allowance.

Sir PETER LAURIE.—Although you are too old to work, it seems you are not too old to marry. What could have induced two such objects to marry?

The pauper said, that he could not do without a companion. He had been accustomed to a female companion from his youth, and he knew the value of a good "un."

The beadle of Bishopsgate ward stated to Sir Peter that the pauper was a regular speculator in wives, and that the female who appeared by his side was his fourth spouse.—The moment he lost a wife he was ready to take another if he could get any parish to portion one of its female paupers off to him.—(A laugh.)

Sir PETER—I never heard of such a practice before.—How do the parish portion off their paupers?

The beadle—When a parish has a troublesome woman, the officers very willingly give her two or three pounds as a marriage-portion. This fortune is large enough to tempt male paupers to aim at her hand. She has often to make her election from four or five lovers, but the officers will not give the cash to any suitor who does not belong to some other parish. The moment the marriage takes place, the parish to which the female belongs gets rid of her for ever, and that to which the husband belongs is burdened with both—(Laughter.)

Sir PETER—And this old man, I suppose, is about to introduce his wife to you as a new resident?

The beadle replied in the affirmative. The couple were married about two months ago, but they spent the whole fortune in two or three days in gin and beer.—(Laughter.)

Sir PETER thought this way of adding to the number of paupers in any parish was very unfair.

The beadle said the present pauper took his round of the workhouses the moment his last wife died, and before she was in her grave he had prevailed upon his present wife to have him. This was the way with him on all former occasions, and he always brought his wife into the workhouse of his own parish a week or two after marriage, and there she remained till death.—(Loud laughter.)

The pauper said it was false to say that he got the whole of his wife's fortin. The beadle of her parish gave him no more than 25*s.* after seeing them spliced. If he had received the remaining 25*s.* he would have had no occasion to look to the parish for assistance, as he might have then set his wife up in cat's meat.

Sir PETER LAURIE desired that the pauper's wife, who kept out of sight most of this time, should stand before him.

The poor old woman made three attempts to get out of the justice room when she found the secret of her courtship was revealed, but the crowd would not let her pass. She confessed to Sir Peter that her husband was not long paying his addresses to her. They were both widows, and were not likely to have children,—(a laugh)—and he asked her to speak for a fortin to the beadle, and they would get married.

Sir PETER—And what did you do with the 2*l* 10*s.*? The old woman replied, that she never saw a farthing of the money; but she believed the beadle kept half the fortin himself. If her husband thought he would have served them such a shabby trick, he would not have relieved the parish of her.—(Laughter.)

Sir PETER.—How long did you know him before you married him? She said after some hesitation, and with a down cast look, that she knew him one day and was his wife the next.

The beadle—This is the fourth, your Worship. We have had to support and to bury three; and he spends all their fortunes the moment he gets them. If this poor woman was to go, we'd have to bury her too, and he'd be off upon his rounds again.—(Laughter.)

Sir PETER said that this was certainly a grievance, but he did not know what remedy it was possible to apply in the present state of the parish-officers in favour of the man, and advised the overseer to take the couple into the workhouse, and to employ them moderately there.

Upon leaving the justice-room, the male pauper said that he'd see the court of Aldermen, churchwardens, overseers, beadles and all, —— before he'd go into the workhouse: but as for his wife they might take her if they pleased into the workhouse, or any where else.—(Loud laughter.)

The interest with which one or two articles on the AMERICAN and ENGLISH newspaper press have been generally read, has induced one of the editors of the NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER to give a very entertaining account of the manner in which the LONDON papers are distributed. The materials are derived from the writer's observations when in LONDON, three years ago. The proprietors, he says, deal themselves with none but regular agents, who employ sub-agents or carriers, in proportion to the extent of their business. These last purchase the paper at the publication office, as soon as it comes from the press; receiving, sometimes, a limited credit when the agents credit is undoubted. They take the paper at the original price of seven pence, receiving *twenty seven* papers to the quire—the three extra papers to furnish their profit.

All these Carriers have their routes for each daily as well as semi-weekly and weekly papers marked out, and beyond those limits they consider themselves as having no right to pass, each confining himself to his own district.

The moment the Carriers obtain their papers, they go off at full speed, for the various public places in their respective districts, from whence the hundreds of public coaches, morning and evening, depart for all parts of the kingdom. Here they beset the passengers with "Buy the Times, Sir," "Buy the Chronicle, Sir," "Buy the Sun, Sir," "Buy the World, Madam," "Buy 'Life in London,' Miss," &c. &c. in all keys, from the coarse, dissonant note of the old man, to the fine voice of the middle aged, and the treble tones of the youth. Others are besetting the strangers in other quarters, who are about to leave the metropolis by packets and steamboats.—These Carriers, by way of inducement for persons to purchase, often give a brief summary of the most interesting contents of their respective papers, all claiming that their journal contains the most authentic accounts, the very latest news, the fullest particulars—no matter whether it be a battle in Turkey in which 50,000 men have been slain, a most diabolical conspiracy discovered in Cato-street in the West End, or a trial in a court of law.

Other Carriers are trudging their round among their customers, who pay for the paper on delivery; or, if they be well known and well established, receive a limited credit.

The Carriers purchase a greater number of papers than they have customers for; and as the sales vary almost daily, it may be asked, in case of a poor sale, what is to be done with the papers left in their hands; and, as this is of frequent occurrence, how are they to be remunerated for their time and from whence arise their profits? To show how the carrier manages, it will be necessary to go into some particulars. The carriers daily assemble at their "*Hall*," which is a public place of resort similar to an Exchange for Merchants, bringing with them such papers as are left upon their hands, with a memorandum of the orders they may have to purchase others: some one paper and some another, on account of it containing an interesting story in detail, or perhaps an advertisement in which their customers have some interest. At the appointed time the exchange business begins, the carriers, passing rapidly by each other, crossing and recrossing, until the whole assemblage get in motion, some with papers in their hand, and others without any, making known their orders by a loud outcry, somewhat in the following manner—"Who has a Times to sell?" "Who has a Courier to sell!" "Who has a Sun to sell!" "Will any body exchange a Morning Chronicle for the Globe!" "Who will exchange a 'John Bull' for an 'Englishman!'" "Who wants to buy the New Times!" "The Globe & Traveller!" "The Star!" "The Public Ledger!" "The News!" "The Watchman!" "The Age!" &c. &c. Thus they run through the long catalogue of daily, semi-weekly and weekly papers. The buyer and seller meet and exchange and sell, upon the best terms they can make with each other, until their business is concluded when they separate, each to his respective office, to commence their respective routes for the evening papers. It is not a little amusing to see this assemblage, to hear their jokes and gibes, their repartees, quaint phrases, and plebeian wit; to see the oddity of *phiz*, dress and disparity of age, and to observe the tact with which they manage their exchanges and sales, when in full meeting and motion.

Such a variety of sounds and calls and names, with their bustle to get through their business, is not less novel than amusing. Notwithstanding the daily selling of papers is more or less precarious, yet these agents not unfrequently grow rich by their business, and, to show how they acquire their wealth, we must be permitted to tell the story. For instance, the paper is sold on Monday, to Mr. Goodfellow, the proprietor of the Goose and Gridiron, in St. Paul's Church Yard, for seven pence: he wants it but a day; and on Tuesday he sells it to the carrier for fourpence—the carrier, by contract, furnishes it to a second or third-rate house, at the price of sixpence; buys it again on Wednesday, for three pence, and furnishes it to some small victualling house the same day for four pence—buys it again on Thursday for two pence, and sells it on Friday for three pence, to some low place of entertainment—on Saturday he gets it for a penny half-penny, and then despatches it to the country at half the original price of the paper, where it is read by dozens, and paid for by club-reckoning, or what is sometimes called in New York, a Tappan muster. It is in this way that the agents make their money, and in this way only that thousands of persons in England get the reading of newspapers, which they could not otherwise enjoy, were they under the necessity of paying full price. For, be it remembered, the habit is not there as it is here, we mean the habit of borrowing; nor can a man go into a public house, and read a dozen papers, occupying a light for two or three hours in an evening, and paying for light, fire and room, by calling for a small glass of beer, and eating two or three crackers, with cheese or codfish for a relish—but worse than this, often pocketing the latest paper, or cutting out the leading article of interest. There are but few places in London where the different Journals are taken; and in these houses (Coffee-Houses) they are generally kept in drawers, and called for by name, and they are furnished by waiters. As these are expense, persons visiting them are expected to call for refreshments, and to pay the waiters, which excludes all persons from these rooms except that class, who can afford not only to pay for these luxuries, but who assemble for other purposes, such as to meet friends, to take advantage of the conversation of men of business, &c. &c.

In the ordinary public houses, but one, and in others, better supported, two of the daily, and perhaps one weekly paper are taken; and it is not uncommon for the proprietors to advertise it on a sign in front of their houses—such, for instance, as "The Times taken in here," or "The Morning Post and British Traveller taken in here." As most of the English papers differ in the matter they serve up to their readers, some being celebrated for the most authentic foreign intelligence, others for full reports of trials, criminal cases, &c.; others for sports of the ring, racing, fashionable arrivals, police reports, chit chat in high life, or for whig or tory principles, the admirers of all these subjects are in the habit of paying their regular visits to places where they may read their favorite journals. At these houses, to prevent any difficulties, the nicest etiquette is observed. Whoever first makes his appearance, asks for the paper, and and to him it belongs for the first reading: the person who asks for it next, receives it in his turn; the paper being handed to the waiter by the person who first read it the moment he has finished; and in this way it passes from one to the other in regular succession.

Although this is the only plan that can be adopted to prevent confusion, yet it has its perplexities, as some readers detain it so long that others, after having waited for hours for their turn, and drank their pint of porter, and got dry again for another, are compelled to go away without a sight of it. This, however, is only the case occasionally, as when persons are in the habit of daily visiting the same houses, they become acquainted, and, should the paper contain any thing unusually interesting, one of the company will read the article aloud.

Regarding the routes or districts which each carrier has for selling papers, it may not be amiss here to state, that such a district is considered as much his property, as though he possessed a fee simple right in it. Others will not dare to interfere with his rights; and when he yields it, from whatever cause, it is sold for a stipulated sum, with as much ceremony as the owner of a house and lot would use in transferring the property to a purchaser. These districts if known to be good ones, often sell for a large sum of money. This however, is not so singular as it is a fact, which is said to be well authenticated, that beggars in London have frequently been known to sell their right to beg, in particular districts. We have known carriers of papers even in this city to sell their routes.

Having remarked that the sales of paper vary almost daily, we know as well as if we had heard the question put, that some inquisitive printer will ask—"If the sales vary daily, how do they know how many papers to strike off? I should think they would often 'run short' or 'have a great many over.'" They manage it in this way:—After they have *worked off* a certain number, they keep the *outside form standing*. Having printed the same number on the *inner form*, the pressmen, to use a military term "*stand at ease*," and wait for the word to print 50 more, and so up to 500, remaining at their posts to a certain hour for the carriers to come in for an extra supply. In case of an "*extraordinary murder*," particularly if the paper contains a wood engraving or two, representing the villians dragging their victim to a pond, a view of the cottage near by, and the little dog that that alarmed the old lady, who is seen at the gable end window watching the movements, many thousand extra papers are sold. Such a circumstance in London enriches the printer but in New-York, (perhaps it is not so in Phila

Delphia, if a paper contains any thing wonderful, the printer notwithstanding the extra expense he may have incurred to procure his story, is generally a great loser, as on such a day his papers will be stolen by wholesale, and the subscriber will of course send to the office for his paper, and "blow up" the printer in the bargain. [Aside—All this is independent of such calls as—Sir your paper is very interesting this morning—I have sent mine in the country—I would thank you for another.

SPIRIT OF ENGLISH JOURNALS.

MONTHLY AND QUARTERLY PRODUCTIONS.

The Quarterly Review is supposed to have a circulation of 12,000; the Edinburgh of 10,000; Blackwood's Magazine of 7,000; London Monthly of 4,250; the Westminster Review of 1,805; the Christian Observer, a circulation of about 2,000; the Missionary Register of 9,500; the Evangelical Magazine 10,000; and the Wesleyan Methodist Magazine, we believe, about 24,000.

A considerable wager was about to be decided between Lord B. and the young Marquis of R. on the respective merits of two young men *in eating*. Lord B's engagement did not suffer him to be present; but he got a friend to attend, for the purpose of seeing that the man he backed had fair play, and of giving his lordship the earliest notice of the result. The contest was arduous, and betting for a long time equal; but at length his Lordship's man took the lead, and seemed so certain of victory, that the *commissionaire* despatched a carrier pigeon with the following note:—"My Lord—Lombard street to a China orange. Our man is a-head of the Marquis's a sucking pig and an apple tart. Twig they finish, your's, P. R."

An eminent merchant in London lately purchased black bombazine, to the value of £6,000, in anticipation of a royal demise, and the recent order for general mourning is likely to prove to him a rich harvest.

Mr. Backford, the late owner of Fonthill, has directed his hier, upon which his coffin is to be carried, to be manufactured of elegant workmanship, by an upholstor at Bath, and to be placed in his private apartment as a *memento mori*. It is affirmed that the tower which he has built upon Lansdown Hill is the burial place where it will be ultimately deposited.

On Thursday night last, Henry Thornhill, Esq., and Captain Robinson, both Protestant gentlemen, were arrested at Clogheen, in the county of Tipperary, by a warrant from under the hand and seal of the Earl of Kingston, for having attended a Meeting, held on the previous Sunday, for the purpose of reconciling certain parties amongst the peasantry, who had been previously in a state of open hostility. Mr. Thornhill refused to give bail, and was committed to the bridewell; but Capt. Robinson consented to enter bail, and was discharged.

It is worthy of remark, that nearly all the New York packet-ships have been seized, of late, in consequence of tobacco and other excisable goods being found on board for the purpose of being smuggled on shore. The inferior officers and the crews of the ships have generally been concerned in these transactions. The information of the goods being concealed on board was, in most cases, received from New York.

State of Ireland.—The South of Ireland continues in a state of tranquility, and the troops which had been sent to Kilkenny and Tipperary, appear to have had the effect of repressing those demonstrations of an insurrectionary spirit, which occasioned so much alarm. No addition will be made to the force of Cavalry now in Ireland.

Potatoes have advanced 25 per cent. in Perth, in consequence of a demand from London, owing to the failure of the crop in Yorkshire, and other districts in England, caused by the deluging rains which fell there last summer, and overflowed the low grounds in which they are

The coming season of Christmas will introduce not less than thirteen annuals, or literary keepsakes. About 180,000 volumes will be printed altogether, and the amount that will be paid for them by the public will exceed £75,000, the cost of the publication being perhaps £50,000. The sum paid for binding alone may be estimated at £10,000. Nearly the whole of our best painters, from the President of the Royal Academy down, have furnished subjects for the burins of our best engravers, to embellish their pages; and the names of the greatest portion of our most celebrated authors appear among the lists of their contributors, from Sir Walter Scott downwards.

Novel Case.—At the Knutsford Sessions, on Monday last, an old man named Thomas Percival, *in his eightieth year*, was convicted and sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment, on the charge of *intending* to steal a duck. He picked the bird up, but for some reason or other he laid it down again, and walked away. He was afterwards followed, apprehended, and ultimately committed to take his trial. We should like to know what was the proof of the *animus furandi*. The poor old man might have taken up the duck (perhaps it was a *drake*) to admire the plumage, and having done this laid it down again.

Turkish treatment of Bakers.—A letter, dated Constantinople, Sept. 12, says—"The Caimacan has lately made a general inspection of bakers' shops. On this occasion twenty bakers were nailed by the ears to their own doors. During this cruel operation several of them smoked their pipes with the greatest indifference."

Curious Coincidences.—Two ladies, named *Pigeon* and *Lark*, were charged with stealing three *fowls*, from a man named *Aviary*. The prisoners were detected in the act, and given into the custody of a constable named *Parrott*, who brought them to the office, from which they were consigned to the *Cage*.

Military Movements in Ireland.—On Tuesday four pieces of artillery, with the proper complement of gunners, &c. left town for Charlemont Fort, in the county Tyrone, one of the hot beds of Orangeism. Six pieces of artillery, under Major Wilmott, two troops of the 7th Hussars, and the entire of the 79th regiment, are now stationed at Clonmel. The 53d are under orders to march from Dublin to the South of Ireland. Troops are arriving with almost every tide at different parts of the coast. It is said that we shall have an army of 40,000 men before Christmas, in Ireland; a circumstance in which almost all men, and none more than the peasantry and the people in the country towns, rejoice. The army are, and always have been, very popular in Ireland.—*Irish paper.*

Extract of a letter from our Dublin Correspondent.—The North of Ireland is still in a very dangerous state. The Catholics, who had formerly been dispirited, because unacquainted with their resources and determination, have, since their assemblage with Mr. Lawless, at Ballingay, discovered their own strength. This consciousness renders it more difficult to prevent their resisting the aggressions of the Orangemen; and the Orangemen, exasperated at the unaccustomed spirit evinced, are more desirous than ever to force matters to a bloody crisis. Judge, then, the state of the peaceable and moderate inhabitants.

The following original love-letter was sent by Edward Wilson, a country schoolmaster in the Orkney Islands, to Miss Shibilli Trail, a native of the same country; "Dearest Shibilli I love thee with an extravagant love; and the mouth of my affection waters with the love of thee. Dearest Shibilli. I am thy slave and thy slave's slave, and the slave of the flea that lies under thy pillow. O that I were but metamorphosed into an ass's colt that I might carry thy lively body up and down the world."

Extensive Forgery in London.—Mr. Hunton, the individual charged with forgeries to the extent of 6,000l. on the bank of Sir W. Curtis & Co. underwent a final examination on Friday last, at the Mansion House. He has scarcely spoken a word since the day of his apprehension, and upon being conducted from the Marshal's office to the place of examination, he hung his head upon his breast. He was in tears the whole morning, and, from his advanced years, his haggard look, and the desperate condition of his circumstances, was an object of great pity. During the investigation he never raised his head nor uttered a word.

Perishable.—A few weeks ago we mentioned that a Mr. Vardy of this town had written a great variety of objects within the area of a ship's rix. But since then he has quite surpassed himself. In the effort now before us, Mr. Vardy has contrived to insert within the same circumference the following:—The Creed, 480 letters; Lord's Prayer, 282 letters; the 117th psalm, 113 letters; the 136th psalm, 236 letters; the 133rd psalm, 292 letters; the 134th psalm, 162 letters; the parable of the fig tree, 351 letters; a prayer for the King, 513 letters; a prayer for the Royal Family, 227 letters; the 12th chapter of Isaiah, 332 letters; the writer's name, &c. 55 letters; and the reign of the King, 12 letters, making in all the extraordinary number of three thousand two hundred and eighty-one letters; besides which Mr. Vardy has managed to find room in the centre for a very pretty and perfect little drawing of the Preston arms.—*Preston Pilot.*

Seeing Guns.—A person named Samuel Ashton, residing in a lone cottage at Stayley Wood, was shot dead by one of two spring guns which he had himself set at the door of his cottage. It seems that he was in the habit of setting these murderous instruments, and that he had frequently expressed his readiness to shoot any trespasser upon his property.

A fisherman at St. Keverne, last week caught a conger eel, 7 1-2 feet long, 2 1-4 girth, weight 104lb. This fish is considered the largest of the kind taken for many years.—*Cornwall Gazette.*

A gentleman, just arrived from Dublin, describes the state of that city as fearful. It is almost impossible, with the utmost care, to avoid being involved there in a political quarrel.—*Hants Chronicle.*

Keeping Apples.—When there is a frost, all that you have to do is to keep the apples in a state of total darkness, until some days after a complete thaw has come. In America they are frequently frozen as hard as stones; if they thaw in the *light*, they rot; but if they thaw in darkness, they not only do not rot, but lose every little of their original flavour. This may be new to the English reader; but he may depend upon it that the statement is correct.—*Cobbett's English Gardener.*

There are 33,420 members of the French legion of honour—nothing enhances the value of a decoration so much as its scarcity!

Whirlwind.—On Sunday morning week, a dense but still luminous cloud, was observed to hang over the height of Chapot—Carn Bras; it had a circular motion and evidently drew up light bodies from the earth. After some time, it gradually moved towards Sancreet, at the rate of between two and three miles an hour, while its revolutions became more rapid. It was followed by a labouring man, who remarked, that several spots of grass, &c. over which it passed, appeared scorched; some were rendered perfectly bare of verdure. In passing over the village of Sancreet, it completely unroofed a cottage; forced a young woman who was engaged in domestic affairs, against a partition with great velocity, and drove a stone against a man with violence The stone passed over the head of a lad who had been reading in the house, and, who hearing a rumbling noise like distant thunder, stooped and thereby escaped. After taking a circuitous route, the cloud passed over the sea, and in a short time disappeared.—*York Courant.*

HINT TO STAGE OWNERS.

The inconvenience and suffering which arises from cold feet, while riding in stages in the winter, are obviated in the north of France by of water plates, fitted to the bottom of the stages, and filled with hot water at each stopping place, which imparts not only warmth to the feet in the coldest weather, but gives a glow of heat through the stage.

SWEDISH CHURCHES.

The belfry of a Swedish Church is sometimes a separate building from the Church itself, and, at others, stuck upon one of the sides of it.—It is built entirely of wood, covered with shingles, carved and wrought into fanciful shapes, like the scales of fishes, and generally painted of a deep red colour.

SUBSTITUTE FOR TOBACCO PIPES.

The Matchuppens (says Mr. Campbell, in his travels in South Africa,) dig a hole in the ground in the shape of a basin, in which they form, with their fingers, a round passage, down one side and up the other, in the shape of an inverted bow; this they arch over with clay, and fill up the holes with earth, leaving open the ends of the passages, then placing their tobacco (or rather wild hemp,) with a lighted cinder at one end, and putting their mouths close to the other, they suck out the smoke.

MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE.

During the last season there were no less than eleven of the performers of Drury Lane Theatre who drove every Saturday to the treasury door to receive their salaries, in their own carriages, with all the appurtenances of coachmen and footmen, while at the same time there was not one proprietor, manager or lessee, who could afford to keep one. This is one illustration of the fact, that of late years the Theatres have only been kept open for the benefit of the principal performers.—*The Age.*

ECONOMY.

The late Richard Russel, Esq. had a renters' share at Drury Lane Theatre, where he used to go almost every evening; and, notwithstanding his immense fortune, his penury was so great, that rather than give a trifle to any of the women who attended in the box lobby, to take care of the great coats, he used constantly to pledge his fur a shilling, at a pawn-brokers, near the theatre, and redeem it when the performance was over, which cost him one half-penny interest.

A London paper contains the annexed statement of the number of prisoners for trial at next Old Bailey Sessions—with their offences:

House breaking,	18
Burglary,	2
Robbery on the Person,	31
Highway Robbery,	11
Forgery,	3
Cutting and Maiming,	2
Stealing in Dwelling House,	9
Horse-stealing,	1
Returning from Transportation,	1
Bigamy,	1
Embezzling,	6
Manslaughter,	1
Receiving Stolen Goods,	7
Larcenies,	198
Delivering a Threatening Letter to extort money,	1
Uttering Counterfeit Coin,	8
Fraud,	2
Committed on Suspicion of Felony,	1
Total,	298

Of the above number, there are 44 charged with offences alleged to have been committed within the city of London, and 254 in the county of Middlesex.

The following was the state of Newgate prison in the middle of October:

	Males.	Females.
Prisoners under sentence of death,	22	2
Transportation for life,	4	9
——— 14 years,	5	12
——— 7 years,	15	21
Imprisoned for felonies and misdemeanors	7	0
For trial at the Sessions,	225	72
Committed under the bankrupt laws,	0	0
Whose judgments are respited,	5	1
Remanded from last sessions,	5	1
Accused on the ground of insanity and treason,	4	0
Total,	287	123

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From London papers to the 1st of November, received at New York.

RUSSIAN BULLETINS.

Berlin, Oct. 23.

To-day, the 22d, the following accounts have been received of the operations before Varna, and the taking of that place:—

1. *Operations before Varna, from the 1st to the 5th of October.*

The two mines laid under the walls of the fortress were finished to our wish and sprung on the 3d and 4th of October. The first was laid with great difficulty, and not without danger to the workmen, under the extreme point of the bastion towards the sea. Part of the works of this bastion was damaged by springing the mine, and fell into the ditches. The second mine was laid on the right front, under the second northern bastion. Colonel Schelder made an entrance to it, and charged it with the greatest courage, in spite of the fire of the enemy, who, observing what was doing, made four attacks, during the night, but was each time repulsed with loss. The mine was sprung at three o'clock in the afternoon, and the result fully answered our expectations, as two breaches are already made in the bastion.

The corps of Omer Vrione, notwithstanding the reinforcements it received, has made no further movement to the 18th (30th of September.) On our side, the corps of Gen. Bistrom has also been strengthened, and redoubts erected to cover his position. In this manner the necessary measures have been taken to prevent any relief being received by the fortress.

Prince Eugene of Wirtemberg has left a strong advanced guard in Hassen Laar, and has advanced to Osmanzyk. To strengthen the right wing of General Bistrom's position, the corps of Major General Dellinghausen has drawn nearer to him and has occupied the village of Reynardzi.

2. *Operations before Varna from the 6th to the 9th of October.*

Our works having opened a way to the fortress, it was resolved to detach some troops to take possession, if possible, by means of a breach of the north bastion nearest the sea, and to erect a battery in it; 110 sharp-shooters and chosen sailors were appointed for this purpose, who were to be supported by one company of the 13th Regiment of Sharpshooters, two companies of the Ismailow Regiment of the Guards, and 150 labourers provided with gabions.

On the 7th of October, an hour before day break, the sharp-shooters, led by Lieut. Zaitzeffski of the navy, penetrated into the bastion without firing a shot, and killed all the Turks that defended it. Meeting with no resistance, those brave men ordered themselves to be led away by their courage, and without thinking of taking possession of the bastion, which was the main object, they penetrated into the middle of the town. Meantime false attacks were made at three different points by our redoubts upon the town, and the Turkish tirailleurs, who had concealed themselves in the ditches of the fortress, were driven out of them.

Notwithstanding this unexpected success, and the support that continued to be sent to the sharpshooters, it was to be foreseen that they would not be able to resist the whole of the enemy's garrison, or to retain possession of the bastion. To prevent further bloodshed, a retreat was ordered. The men retired in the greatest order, and brought with them a number of Christian women and children who had joined them in the town. Two pair of colors found in the bastion were taken. As it was impossible to bring 14 cannon which were there, they were partly spiked by our people, and partly thrown into the sea. We had 80 killed and 300 wounded. The loss of the enemy may be estimated at 600 men. Though this enterprise had not the result that was intended, it served to prove to the Turks that they were no longer safe in the walls of Varna, and that by means of breaches that [illegible] storm. Accordingly a Turkish officer came to negotiate for the surrender of the fortress. This morning (the 8th) Jussuf Pacha, one of the chief commanders in the town, arrived here to confer with Admiral Greig. This does not hinder the progress of our works, which are continued with equal rapidity and success.

Since the 30th of September, the enemy has not attempted any thing against General Bistrom, who retains his old position on the south side of the bay of Varna. The Turks sometimes appear at a distance, but they retreat at the first shot.

3. *Operations before Varna from the 9th to the 11th of October.*

The difficulties and suffering of the army before Varna have been crowned with victory.

The reduction of the fortress was the result of a general assault on the 25th of September (or the 7th of October,) in which a few of our gallant soldiers penetrated to the very middle of the town, on the night of that day.

Such was the alarm produced in the enemy by this bold and successful exploit, that a conference was upon the moment proposed, and Jussuf Pacha himself was the first who commanded his followers to lay down their arms unconditionally, and without stipulation of any kind, and to pass over to our camp.

In the course of the night, and on the next morning, his example was followed by the whole garrison, save only the Captain Pacha, and a few followers, composed of his immediate suite, who threw themselves into the citadel. They were afterwards made prisoners there by the Russian soldiers, who had entered by the breaches made in the external defences of the town.

The first corps which entered were the 13th and 14th of the Foot Guards, after them a battalion of Sappers, and then the Ismail Regiment of the Imperial Guard.

The Emperor had inspected personally all the works, and has been thoroughly convinced of the difficulties with which the besieging army had to contend.

After his Majesty had visited the mines (on the eve of the assault,) he proceeded to reconnoitre the defences of the town, bestowing particular attention on such parts as were to be the objects of attack.

From the accounts of the prisoners (which, however, are somewhat various,) it is conjectured that the garrison of Varna, with the armed inhabitants, amounted in the beginning to at least 22,000 men; at the time of the surrender they numbered but 6,000.

We cannot, however, at present pretend to give a correct list of the prisoners, nor any statement of the stores, ammunition, and so forth, that have fallen into our hands.

4. *Account of the operations before Choumla, from the 28th of Sept. to the 3d of Oct.*

On the 28th of September in the morning, the enemy began to fire upon us from the fortress, and at the same time his cavalry in large masses advanced against the out posts of our left wing, Major-General Sysojew, with the reserve of his regiment of Cossacks, met the enemy, and endeavoured to draw him towards our redoubts, so as to bring him within the range of our fire. Towards noon, the enemy received reinforcements of cavalry and infantry from the town, but was compelled by the fire of our redoubts to retreat to Choumla. On the succeeding days we cannonaded each other without any considerable loss on our side.

On the 2d of October, the enemy detached a corps of 4,000 Infantry, and 5,000 Cavalry, and fourteen cannon, on the road to Silistria, to cut off from our camp Major-General Nabel, who was advancing with a brigade of Hulans towards Choumla. Adjutant-General Orlow, was therefore, ordered to defeat the enemy's plan, and immediately set out with the first division of Chasseurs on horseback, four batallions of Infantry, and sixteen cannon, towards the village of Kadikroi, attacked the enemy, silenced his cannon, and compelled him to retreat. Meantime Major-General Nabel, who was attacked by the enemy's cavalry, had intercepted it and joined Count Orlow's division.

6. *Account of the operations in Little Wallachia on the 4th of October.*

Lieutenant-General Langeron reports as follows, "The Seraskier of Widdin, at the head of 26,000 men, and thirty cannon, left on the 21st of September the intrenchments at Kalafat. He was already designated beforehand to be Pacha of this town, an appointment of which there has been hitherto no other instance in the two principalities.

"Having advanced to the village of Bogleets, the Turks began to intrench themselves. Major-General Geismar, with a division of 4,200 men, was at a distance of seven versts; notwithstanding their superior force, Gen. Geismar resolved to anticipate the Turks, and by a vigorous attack to hinder them from proceeding with their intrenchments. He accordingly attacked them on the 26th of September, about noon. An obstinate combat ensued, which continued till nightfall without any decisive advantage on either side. The New Russia and Kargopol regiments of dragoons greatly distinguished themselves on the day, and also the Tamsk Regiment of Infantry, which repulsed, with considerable loss, the attacks of the Turkish regular Infantry.

"After this action General Geismar saw very clearly that he should be attacked again on the following day, and that the enemy, who were so very superior, might easily surround him, or at least attack him in flank. He therefore resolved to attack him a second time the same night, and executed this resolution with the most brilliant success. After a desperate resistance, the Turkish regular troops were destroyed; the other corps gave way in the greatest confusion; and, seized with terror, they fled as far as Kalafat, where about 10,000 men arrived without their arms, which they had thrown away. The loss of the enemy amounts to some thousand killed, and 600 prisoners. Among the former is the Pacha of Albania. The whole of the enemy's camp fell into our hands, besides 24 pair of colours, 7 cannon, and a great number of horses and waggons, with ammunition and provisions of all kinds. We lost nearly 600 men, killed and wounded."

This splendid victory ensures the tranquility of Little Wallachia, and hinders the execution of the Seraskier's plan to lay waste that province, and cut off its communication with the Russian corps destined for its defence. His Majesty has recompensed Major-General Geismar, by promoting him to the rank of Lieutenant-General.—*Prussian State Gazette, Oct. 24.*

Berlin, Oct. 24.—We have the following particulars in addition to those which we gave yesterday:—

"Already, on the 8th of October, at noon, a private secretary of the Capitan Pacha, accompanied by two other Turks, appeared on board the Paris, to commence a negotiation for the surrender of Varna. By the Emperor's orders he was referred to Admiral Greig, but returned without coming to any understanding. The negotiation was, however, renewed by the same Envoy on the morning of the 9th, in Count Woronzow's tent, but did not lead to a more favorable result. In the evening Jussuf Pacha himself appeared, and the result of the conference with him was, that a positive declaration was promised for the next day. The Pacha returning on the 10th, gave his declaration that he must acknowledge the impossibility of defending the place any longer, and therefore could only vote for the surrender. As the Capitan Pacha, however, would not consent to a capitulation on any terms, he, Jussuf Pacha, had resolved not to return into the fortress, but to place himself under the protection of the Emperor. When this resolution was known in the town, all the troops that were under the command of Jussuf Pacha immediately laid down their arms, and during the night of the 10th, and on the morning of the 11th, they came in troops with their commanders, out of the town, to surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the besiegers. After the garrison had in this manner dissolved itself, the Capitan Pacha, who, with those that remained faithful to him, had fled into the citadel, requested to be allowed to retire unmolested, with 300 men, to the corps under Omer Virone. The Emperor granted this, on condition that he should either take the road by way of Pravati, or embark for Bourgas. Towards noon, deputies came from the town, and requested permission to deliver the keys to the Emperor. The Emperor received them on the top of the telegraph mountain. The town was occupied by the Russian troops, and a salute from all the ships announced and accompanied this happy event."

The Ambassadors and Envoys of Foreign Powers, who embarked at Odessa on the 3d, arrived in the road to Varna on the 8th. They are Prince Philip of Hesse Homburg, the Austrian Ambassador; the Duke de Montemart, the French Ambassador; the Prussian Charge d'Affaires, Councillor Von Kuster; the Prussian Lieutenant Colonel, Von Thun; the Swedish Ambassador, Baron Von Palmstierna; and the Hanoverian Ambassador, Lieutenant General Van Dornberg. They will remain on board the ship which brought them.—*Prussian State Gazette, Oct. 6.*

Semlin, Oct. 13.—It is affirmed that the Porte is sending above 50,000 men from Albania and Greece towards the Danube. The last news has caused a great sensation in Servia.

Paris, Oct. 30.—An extraordinary measure was taken by the police on Wednesday morning, regarding sixty or eighty of the clerks employed in the arrival department at the general post office. At the hour when they usually commence their work, a detachment of police agents broke into the office and seized all employed in the above division, including M. Jaquesson, who is their chief. In order not to interrupt the business the clerks were conducted by small detachments to their residences, where they were summoned to deliver up their papers, family letters, private correspondence, &c. all of which were seized and carried off. So great was the number of perquisitions, that it was difficult to procure a commissary of police to be present at each.

Evening Post.

OFFICE No. 112 CHESNUT STREET.

$2 PER ANNUM—IN ADVANCE.

All subscriptions, if not paid within the year, will be charged $3—and $1 25 for six months.

Mode of ringing the alarm bell, so as to show the direction of fires from the State House.

When the fire is to the North, the bell will be rung by single strokes: for the South, by double strokes, in rapid succession; for the East, three, and for the West, four strokes.

N	S	E	W
1	2	3	4

For the intermediate points of the compass thus: North, 1, followed by 3 rapid strokes for East, will show that the fire is North-East from the State House; and so on for all the others.

The following table exhibits the whole scheme.

N.	I.	N. E.	I, 3.
S.	II.	S. E.	II, 3.
E.	III.	N. W.	I, 4.
W.	IV.	S. W.	II, 4.

The bell will not be rung before ten o'clock at night, unless it be known that there actually is a fire; but after that time for every alarm. When the direction of the fire is not known, the bell will be struck five or more times in rapid succession.

POLICE OFFICE—NEW YORK.

On Friday evening a man snatched a Leghorn bonnet from the head of a lady in Chamber street, and ran away. He has not been caught.

A French boy, about 16 years of age, was brought up, having been found in a box in Fulton market. The account he gave of himself was, that his father lived in Havre-de-Grace, in France. He had run away, and arrived in the city several months since, and most of the time had been wandering about the streets, without a home, and slept in the market. The magistrate considered him a fit object for the House of Refuge, and he was sent to that establishment.

Two men were brought in, charged with having given a false alarm of fire. It may not be universally known that the fine for this offence is of considerable amount, and that it is looked upon as an important misdemeanor.

NEW YORK COURT OF SESSIONS.

The Grand Jury brought in, on Monday morning, the bill of indictment against Richard Johnson, for murder. Johnson was then put to the bar, and arraigned in form. He seemed to be suffering pain, and carried his left hand in a sling. He looked up when called upon to hold up his hand, but immediately dropped his head upon the bar in much apparent dejection. He retained this position during the whole of the arraignment, by certain parts of which he seemed much affected, putting a silk handkerchief occasionally to his eyes.

Recorder. Johnson, have you any counsel?

Johnson. Yes, sir. Mr. Price and Mr. M'Ewen.

Recorder. Gentlemen, you will please consult with the prisoner, and advise him to interpose his safest plea.

Price. He is prepared already to plead.

The Clerk then put the usual question.

Johnson. *I consider myself not guilty.*

The District Attorney said that the next term of Oyer and Terminer would be in March; but there might be a special court within that period, at which the prisoner would be tried—if so, his counsel would have due notice. Johnson was then remanded.

In August last, the shop of J. Molyneux, watchmaker, corner of Ann street and Broadway, New York, was robbed of watches, jewellery, &c. to a considerable amount, by means of a false key.—Upon the apprehending and committal to prison during the last week of Jose Antonio and John Francis, two Spaniards, there were three of the stolen watches discovered and identified by the owner; and on Monday morning another of the stolen watches, a patent lever, was found secreted in the cloak of Antonio, then on his back and worn by him in the Bridewell. There is no doubt their scale of robbery has been very extensive, and for a considerable period carried on.

Nehemiah W. Price, the lad who was lately committed for an attempt to poison his master, Mr. Perine, was tried at New York on Monday for this crime, which the law at present only characterises as a misdemeanour, and found guilty. The Recorder immediately sentenced him to three years imprisonment at hard labour, in the Penitentiary; observing, that if the offence had been made capital by law, the Court would have felt no repugnance in passing sentence of death.

The whole number of persons committed to the New York city prison, during the year ending with the first of last January, was 4788. Of these, 598 were committed, by the Magistrates, to the Bridewell and Penitentiary, as vagrants—718 were committed by the Commissioners of the Alms House—1214 were discharged by the Police Magistrates, and 616 by the Commissioners.

It is stated in the New York Morning Courier, "on the highest authority," that a revenue of above ninety millions of dollars has been collected in that port, during the last eight years, and that the loss by unpaid bonds, during the same period, including that on bonds now in jeopardy, is less than three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The Boston Galaxy states that a tailor in a neighbouring town, had all the Thanksgiving clothes of his customers stolen from his shop just before the day, by some vile rogue, equally destitute of honesty and clothing. The goose and cabbage were left, and some trimmings, but these did not suit the unspeakably astonished tailor. The rogue ought to be put in a strait jacket, and fed on goose and cabbage all the days of his life.

On the evening of Nov. 27, a stranger was knocked down by two men, in one of the streets of Wilmington, N. C. and robbed of a gold watch and above 900 dollars in money. He was found lying senseless. The town commissioners have offered a reward of $100 for the offenders. The next evening, in the same town, a gentleman's watch was stolen by a fellow who borrowed it for a moment, to look at it.

We learn, says the Charleston Courier, from a letter dated at Marseilles, the 8th ult. that the Health Administration of that place are alarmed at the accounts of the Dengue Fever, in Charleston, and would probably subject to a long quarantine any vessel from this port. The same letter states, that a quarantine of 20 days is required of all vessels from Gibraltar, on account of the fever there.

Runaway Wives.—The following is from an Ohio paper: poor Crouch bends under the misfortune of his wife's taking to her heels once a year for ten years, until a short notice had become indispensable.

"*Look at this and weep!!!*

'——Frailty, thy name is woman.'—*Shakspeare.*

"My case-hardened wife, Charlotte, has again fled from my just authority and protection, without advising with me or consulting with me on this doubtful and impolitic step, nor is this the only offence of the kind that she has committed—for nine years past has she annually served me the same sort of trick, and always about this time of the year, which I cannot account for. I have had Job-like patience, and have forborne thus far to toll the world of the shame she has cast upon me. Now, let all whom it may concern know, that from this day forth I will pay no debts of her contracting.

WALTER CROUCH.

"N. B. This is the tenth time she has run away—nine times have I taken her in again, and if she ever takes me in again, I'll be—— W. C.

"Chillicothe, Ohio, Nov. 15, 1828."

The Post Master General, in the report recently made by him to the President, gives a statement of the progress of the post-office department since the year 1792, and its present condition. The number of post-offices, in 1792, was 195, with a revenue of $67,144 and 5642 miles of post road. On the 1st of July, 1828, the post-offices amounted in number to 7651, with 114,536 miles of road, and $1,596,134 of revenue. The statement shows an increase of revenue within the five years ending at the last mentioned period, which amounts to $183,790, and exceeds, by $18,854, the increase during the eleven years preceding. Within the same time, 3153 additional post-offices have been established; being more than the whole number in operation in 1815.

The following are extracts from the report:

From the most accurate calculation that can be made for the year ending 1st July, 1823, the mail was transported in stages four million four hundred and eighty-nine thousand seven hundred and forty-four miles; and on horseback, five million five hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-six miles; making a total transportation of ten millions one hundred thousand two hundred and forty miles annually. Since that period there has been added a transportation of one million nine hundred and forty-nine thousand eight hundred and fifty miles annually in stages; and on horseback one million six hundred and fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and forty-nine miles; making an increase of three millions six hundred and eight thousand eight hundred and forty-nine miles, which adds two hundred and seventy-five thousand and fifty-three miles, more than one-third, to the mail establishment of the country in 1823. And the augmented stage conveyance falls short only two hundred and ninety-five thousand and twenty-two miles of being equal to one half of the entire stage transportation at the Union at that time. This extention of the mail has been accompanied by great increase of expedition of almost all the important routes. On many of them it is now conveyed at the rate of one hundred miles a day.

As Congress at their last session declined making any appropriation of the surplus funds of the Department, with the expectation, as was believed, that they should be applied in diffusing mail facilities throughout the Union, and increasing them were required by the public interests, an augmentation to the conveyance of the mail of five hundred and thirty-seven thousand two hundred and sixty-four miles in stages, and two hundred and sixty-one thousand seven hundred and four miles on horseback; making a total of seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty miles, has been made the past year. This, with the additional compensation to postmasters, arising from increased receipts, the accumulation of free letters, for which two cents each are paid, and incidental expenses, has added to the expenditures of the Department within the year, the sum of $350,094 48. The augmented revenue of the Department since the 1st July, 1823, has been sufficient to meet the annual expense incurred by the increase of mail facilities, and leaves the sum of $167,802 52 unexpended. * * * *

Some pains have been taken to ascertain the exact number of persons employed by the Department, including Postmasters, assistant postmasters, clerks, contractors, and persons engaged in transporting the mail, and although only partial returns have been received, it is believed *the total number* is about twenty-six thousand one hundred *and fifty-six*. There are about seventeen thousand five hundred *and eighty-four* horses employed, and two thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine carriages, including two hundred and forty-three sulkies and waggons.

The receipts of the year ending the 1st of July, 1828, as above stated, amounted to the sum of	$1,538,134 48	
Those of the preceding year were	1,473,451 00	
Making an increase of this sum above the receipts of 1827		124,684 48
The expenditures of the year ending 1st July last, amounted to the sum of	1,623,233 41	
Leaving an excess of expenditure, beyond the receipt of	25,199 03	
To this excess there is not included the sum of $12,729 24, which was paid by the Department under a special act of Congress.		
By the last Annual Report there was a surplus sum of money in deposit and due from Post Masters, including payments made on old accounts amounting to		310,033 37
From this sum deduct the above excess of expenditure	25,199 03	
And the amount paid into the Treasury under the above law	12,729 24	
		37,928 27
Leaving this amount of surplus		$272,105 10

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following gentlemen compose the Standing Committees, appointed by the Speaker, in pursuance of the order of the House:

Of Elections.—Messrs. Anderson, of Maine, Alston, of N. C., Claiborne, of Va., Phelps, of Conn., Stower, of N. Y., Davenport, of Ohio, Randolph, of N. J.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, of S. C., Sprague, of Maine, Verplanck, of N. Y., Dwight, of Mass., Brent, of Lou., Gilmer, of Geo., Smith, of Va.

Of Claims.—Messrs. McCoy, of Va., Whittlesey, of Ohio, Barber, of Conn., Clark, of N. Y., McIntire, of Maine, Ramsay, of Pa., Lee, of Tenn.

Of Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, of N. Y., Newton, of Va., Gorham, of Mass., Barney, of Md., Hawley, of N. H., Sutherland, of Pa., De Graff, of N. Y.

Of Public Lands.—Messrs. Isacks, of Tenn., Vinton, of Ohio, Jennings, of Ind., Duncan, of Ill. Sheppard, of N. C., Hunt, of Vt., Gurley, of Loo.

On the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. McKean, of Pa., Yancey, of Ky., Marable, of Tenn., Conner, of N. C., Magee, of N. Y., Hodges, of Mass., Russell, of Ohio.

Of the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Alexander, of Va., Ingersoll, of Conn., Weems, of Md., Kremer, of Pa., Varnum, of Mass., Allan, of Va., Washington, of Md.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs P. P. Barbour, of Va., Buchanan, of Pa., Rives, of Va., Wickliffe, of Ky., Kerr, of Md., Storrs, of N. Y., Bell, of Tenn.

Of Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Weid, of Pa., Dickinson, of N. Y., Tucker, of N. J., Fry, of Pa., Healy, of N. H., Wingate, of Maine, Sloane, of Ohio.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Johnson, of N. Y., J. S. Barbour, of Va., Gale, of Md., Maynard, of N. Y., Barnard, of N. Y., Hartley, of Ohio, Chambers, of Ky.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Buckner, of Ky., Moore, of Alabama, Earll, of N. Y., Sterigere, of Pa., Bates, of Mass., Nuckolls, of S. C., Blake, of Ind.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallary, of Vt., Stevenson, of Pa., Condict, of N. J., Moore, of Ky., Wright, of N. Y., Stanberry, of Ohio, Martin, of S. C.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. McLean, of Ohio, McKee, of Alabama, Carson, of N. C., Daniels, of Ky., Swan, of N. J., Lumpkin, of Geo., and Smith, of Ind.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Everett, of Mass., Taylor, of N. Y., Archer, of Va., Sergeant, of Pa., Owen, of Alabama, Polke, of Tenn., and Wilde, of Geo.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, of S. C., Vance, of Ohio, Desha, of Tenn., Floyd, of Geo., Hubbard, of N. Y., Orr, of Pa., and Buck, of Vt.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, of N. Y., Bartlett, of N. H., Crowninshield, of Mass., Carter, of S. C., Miller, of Pa., Dorsey, of Md., and Ripley, of Me.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, of N. Y., Reade, of Va., Wilson, of Md., Barlow, of Pa., Mattiadale, of N. Y., Mercwan, of Conn., and Culpeper, of N. C.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Strong, of New York, Clarke, of Ky., Wright, of Ohio, Grews, of Pa., Garrow, of N. Y., Armstrong, of Va., and Fort, of Georgia.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Mitchell of Tennessee, of Mass., Lawrence, of Pa., Long, of N. C., Lecompte, of Ky., Forward, of Pa. Mansfield, of N. Y.

Of Revised and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Pearce, of Rhode Island, Reid, of Massachusetts, Pierson, of New Jersey.

Of Accounts.—Messrs. Allen, of Mass., Plant, of Conn., Anderson, of Pa.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, of Va., Stewart, of Pa., Bryan, of N. C., Woods, of Ohio, Marvin, of N. Y., Barker, of N. H., Rutman, of Me.

On Fifth Census.—Messrs Storrs, of New York, Buchanan,

EPITOME OF NEWS.

The number of deaths in Philadelphia last week was 84, viz:—35 adults and 49 children—of which 19 were under one year of age.

The number of deaths in New-York, last week, were 89—33 men, 20 women, 21 boys and 15 girls—16 died of consumption.

The Hartford (Conn.) Mirror says, there is now to be seen at the house, formerly Kirkham's Hotel, the head of a sea serpent, fifteen feet in length and seven feet in width, and said to weigh 1200 lbs. It is indeed a curiosity.

The Legislature of Virginia, on Saturday last, re-elected Governor Giles, by a large majority.

The number of fires in New York, last year, was 51—the year before 67—the year before that 62—this year, thus far, 131.

A manufacturer of Notions in Williamstown, Massachusetts, has published "a bran new" theory, in accounting for the morose and forbidding aspect of some of our New England farmers. He thinks that it may be justly attributed to the hard sour cider which they drink.

Rat-ional amusement.—A gentleman, in North Carolina, has lately trained a Rat to eat out of his hand, and strike the hours with his tail.

Street-ing.—A person was lately killed in Bath, Eng. by an electric shock—the battery being too highly charged.

About 326 cargoes of lumber arrived at Providence from Maine in the season of 1827. This article is carried into the very interior of Massachusetts on the Worcester canal.

The *Northampton*, (Mass.) Gazette, states that it is estimated 25,000 gross of cloth buttons have been made within ten miles of that place since January last, principally by females.

The Steam-boat Mail, by the Benjamin Franklin, bringing the President's Message, was received in Boston, on Thursday, before noon. It was received in New-York in 20 hours from Washington, by express.

The Electors of New Jersey met in Trenton on the 3d inst. and gave their votes for Messrs. Adams and Rush. Bowes Read Brown, Esq. of Mount Holly, was appointed Messenger, to carry on the votes to Washington.

Some Oranges received in Boston, in about eight days from the trees in St. Augustine, are the largest and finest in appearance, ever recollected to have been seen, and of most excellent flavour.

President Adams is said to have *rented* the mansion of Commodore *Porter* near Washington, *with the intention* to occupy it after the 4th of March. It is probable that the health of Mrs. Adams, and the private affairs of Mr. Adams, require a prolongation of their residence.

The full returns of the Presidential Election, in Georgia, have been received. Jackson had 19,362 and Adams had 642; majority for Jackson 18,920. There were two Jackson electoral tickets called the Troup and the Clark. The Troup ticket succeeded.

Four years ago, eight counties in Pennsylvania, sent down the Susquehannah in one season, 823,600 bushels of wheat, 18,300 of clover seed, 10,350 barrels of whiskey, besides much pork. The trade is doubled since that time.

The Morris Canal is going to be of great advantage to New Jersey. Dover, a little manufacturing village of 20 houses, pays indirectly and directly, $7000 a year, for the transportation of articles which must pass the canal, when finished.

Many of the citizens of Chester county, are engaged in laudable efforts to raise Vineyards of their own, and thus to supply their tables with pleasant and wholesome beverage, in place of the poisonous and delusive liquors which are annually destroying hundreds of lives throughout the Union.

Dr. White, of Cherry Valley, N. Y. recently cut a cancer from the breast of a Mrs. Ingold, which weighed a pound and a half. This is the *fourth* time, we understand, that Mrs. I. has submitted to similar painful operations.

Lieutenant Colonel de Lacy Evans calculates that in fifteen years hence, the number of the Russian people, westward of the Volga, will be seventy-three millions.

The revenue collected by the Sheriffs of North Carolina for the past year, and payable into the Public Treasury, amounts to the sum of $67,241 88.

The Savings Bank, in London, was moved into the new house June 28, 1828. There are above 14,000 accounts, and £360,000 invested.

The amount of canal tolls received by the collector at Buffalo from 1st of April to the 1st of December, is $31,888 04. The receipts for the year 1827, were $36,298, showing a deficit this year of $4,405.

A law has been reported in the legislature of N York, the present session, which proposes making it an offence, punishable by fine, not exceeding one hundred dollars, for an apothecary to deliver arsenic and other poisonous articles to customers, without first labelling them POISON."

Mrs. Royall, in her "Black Book," speaking of the late electioneering campaign says: "After various fruitless attempts by both parties, to win me to their side to the exclusion of the other, the general request was—' well, Mrs. R. promise, at least, you will do us no harm;'—this request I have sacredly complied with."

No better evidence can be required, that the monied interest approve of Perkins' Bank bills, than the fact that Major A. Perkins has printed for 123 Banks, the bills of which have never, in a single instance, been successfully counterfeited.

By an abstract of the returns for the present year, it appears that the total of the militia of New Hampshire is 28,415 men, viz: infantry, light infantry, and grenadiers, 24,491; cavalry, 1629; artillery, 1639; riflemen, 756.

The Mechanic Association of Boston, have made arrangements for a series of scientific lectures, to be delivered before that institution.

It is found in South Caroline, that a species of "Hemp," similar to the Manilla, but rather more silky in appearance, can be obtained from the plant Okra, which abounds in that State.

Mr. Andrews, of Hillsborough, N. H. gathered from one tree this season forty five apples, which weighed forty pounds.

By the 5th Annual Report of the Cincinnati S. S. Union, it appears that there are in that city ten Sunday Schools, instructed by 171 teachers—88 males, and 83 females—of the 171, there are 156 professors of religion, 81 of whom were formerly Sunday School pupils. Number of scholars enrolled and admitted to the schools, 1586.

There are 10 weekly papers published in the city of Hartford, Conn.

The Medical College of South Carolina contains about 140 students.

In Baltimore, on Saturday, flour sold at $7,62 from the stores, and $7,50 from the waggons—best red wheat $1,60 to $1,65 per bushel.

The Onondago Register says that the old woman predict a hard winter from the great abundance of hickory nuts.

In the Georgia Senate, a bill to call a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State was rejected, by a vote of 38 to 26. A bill to reduce the daily pay of members from 4 to 3 dollars was also rejected—37 to 27.

It is said that Turkeys were sold at the markets in Boston, on the morning of Thanksgiving day, for 25 cents per lb.

It is stated in a Hartford paper, that Mr. Wells, the inventor of the celebrated Press called by his name, has improved his plan, and now offers to the public a press "small, simple and strong," and cheaper than those usually sold by his agents.

They are adapting Shakspeare's Tempest to the stage at the Park Theatre, New-York, with the original music by Purcell. Mr. Horn is to enact Ferdinand, Mrs. Austin Ariel, and Hilson will figure in Caliban.

The ship Lafayette, Harding, arrived at New Orleans on the 14th ult. in 15 days from Norfolk, with 214 slaves.

In the north of Sweden they use tea, but not in our sociable manner, sitting round a table, chatting or relating an agreeable piece of scandal.—There they place it on the side-board and in the interval of a pipe, the gentlemen help themselves, sip tea, and walk up and down the room.

A Mr. George Brown, who had been elected mayor of Salisbury, Eng. has paid the usual fine of £100 to be excused from serving in the office.

A son of Dr. Samuel Smith, of Williamstown, Mass. aged about nine years, while watering his father's horses, was so badly kicked that one of his legs was broken in three places.—Although he was so badly wounded he maintained his seat on his horse till he reached home, when he dismounted, climbed over a fence five feet high, and crawled into the house, (distance about twenty yards,) without assistance.

Mons. Ludre, of Paris, has invented a musical language, a report of which was lately printed by the Academy of Belles Lettres.—The inventor, in presence of the Academy, and as they dictated, *spoke* his new language on the violin, *wrote* it in musical terms, and caused it to be *translated*, on the spot, by a pupil only eleven years of age.

Three towns are now laid out on the banks of the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal—1st, Delaware—2d, Chesapeake—3d, Bohemia.

The Astronomical Society of London has adjudged a Medal to Miss C. Herschell "for her reduction to 1800 of the nebulae discovered by *her illustrious brother*."

A gentleman of Milledgeville, Georgia, has proved, by experiment, that the barren pine plains in that State may be turned to the most profitable account in the production of the sugar cane.

A child of Mr. Thomas Cox, of Williamstown, Mass. 2 1-2 years old, caught its clothes on fire, and was burnt to death on Thursday, last week. The same parent had a young child drowned, in a spring near his house, a few years since.

At a meeting of the citizens of Trenton, on Monday last, a resolution was adopted to present a memorial to the Legislature of New-Jersey, for the erection of a dam across the Delaware at Trenton.

A gang of pickpockets are in the practice of going up and down the river in the New-York and Albany steam boats, seeking whom they may rob. There have been two or three instances of late, where passengers have lost their pocket books.

An elderly woman was lately fined forty pounds, at the Yorkshire, Eng. sessions, for horsewhipping an infant three years old.

A chymist at Brussels, washing his hands, which were stained with walnuts, in water containing chorulite of lime, was surprised to find the water become beautifully red. He repeated the experiment, with the same result.

The St. Catharine's Docks, London, were opened on the 25th of October, and several ships were introduced in the presence of 50,000 people.

The story of the mouse swallowed by the little girl in Delaware, which has been going the rounds of the papers, turns out, according to the Delaware Register, to be apocryphal.

The New-Haven Herald says—"A thief went into the market at that city, where a number of porkers had been left, one night last week, and cutting one of them in two, took the hinder part, and carried it off."

In Baltimore the deaths during last week amounted to 25—males 15, females 10.

Webster's American Dictionary in 2 vols. 4to, is published. It contains 70,000 words. The Common English Dictionaries contain 38,000—Johnson's 58,000. The American is ample in scientific words, and has made improvements in the Etymological, Orthographical, Pronouncing, and Definition departments. Abridgments of the work are soon to be printed.

The total receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions during the year ending Aug. 31, were $113,891 01 cents.

An editor in the country thinks it quite impudent in any of the *corps* to get married: "Poh!" says he, "what the devil has an editor to do with a wife—' writing for glory, and printing on trust,' they ought to be ashamed of themselves, to indulge in any such luxuries."

The Saturday Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1828.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The article by *Octavius* is unnecessarily long. It was written, apparently, with freedom and ease, but had there been more substance and fewer words, we should have liked it better. If we can find room for it, it shall have a place.

The Album, by B. E. P. has considerable merit. We shall cheerfully give it an insertion.

The Power of Prayer, J. S. D. is on file.

We wish A. W. H. would carry his complaints to some other quarter. For ourselves, we have neither time to read, nor inclination to publish, such "errant fooleries."

"A Retrospective Glance," from our friend J. B. S. will meet with early attention.

For the message of the Governor of Pennsylvania and *other* matters see fourth page.

AMERICAN QUARTERLY.

We are reminded of the rapidity of time's flight, by finding upon our table, the December Number of "the American Quarterly Review, and as we look along its contents, we perceive that time has not passed unprofitably with some, for we discover in the composition of the present Number, much to instruct and amuse, and something to censure.

The first article of the present Number is a review of Palestine and other powers, by Reginald Heber, D. D. Bishop of Calcutta.

Bishop Heber has won so much upon the esteem, affection and admiration of the lovers of true poetry, and the friends of virtue, that the connexion of his name with almost any piece of composition, gives an interest to the work, and is a promise of good things.

The Travels of Bishop Heber, in India, have been read, reviewed and admired. They have, we hope, had some influence in correcting the tastes of some, while they have gratified that of others. He was a good man, and a good writer, and where the head and the heart co-operate in a work, important effects must almost necessarily follow.

Bishop Heber possessed the rare faculty of infusing the spirit of pure devotion into lines of exquisite poetry. Those who read his compositions, felt that piety and true literary taste were both improved under his guidance, and they rose from the perusal of his volume, more in love with religion, because it had power thus to give even this world new delights.

Almost all Lyric writers, Moore and Byron in particular, have made attempts at enriching their verse with the figures and sentiments of the Scripture, and it cannot be denied that *they* have in no mean degree succeeded; but who has ever form'd a perusal of the sacred melodies of the one, or the Hebrew melodies of the other, with any new feeling of devotion; who does not know that the "God of Wine" inspired one, and was the occasional object of his hymns, and thus knowing, what sensation of piety could be experienced at any borrowed idea that he might utter. The other wrote from Scripture, to please a *coterie* at Easter Concerts, and to show that he could write on one subject as well as another, we lay down such books, with an acknowledgment of their author's ingenuity, but with no benefit from their labours.

When Heber writes, song, measure, rhyme and inspiration all go to make up our admiration, and confident that the heart of the writer is correct, we stop not with distrust to ask whether this or that sentiment is orthodox, but in the fulness of confidence, we go on, giving ourselves up to the sensations which his genius inspires, and adopting the sentiment that he inculcates, till we find our faith identified with the Creed of the writer, and our practice mended by the good resolutions to which his composition necessarily leads. Heber was a Missionary Bishop in India, where his devotion to the cause of Christianity has been of most distinguished service to religion, but we venture to say that the benefits that have resulted from a record of his labours, made by his own hand, will be scarcely less in England and America, than will result from the labours themselves, along the shores of the Ganges.

The article in the Review, to which we referred, and of which we had well nigh lost sight, is, if we may judge from the style, the production of a distinguished Clergyman of the Episcopal Church, in this city. It contains a reference to the various Missions to the East; the state in which the Church was when Bishop Heber became its general Pastor, some account of the Bishop's life and death, and remarks upon his history.

The article is interesting and instructive, and will add to the claims of the Review upon public appreciation.—We are glad (if our surmises upon the authorship of the article be correct) that gentlemen of the Church have considered it within the range of their duty to make use of their talents and education, to enrich the pages of periodicals with articles that concern the great interests of Religion.

The second article is on the subject of the *Malaria*, contained in a review of an English work, by Dr. M'Culloch. The style of this article induces us to believe that it is from the pen of a distinguished gentleman of the South, who has written with much fervour upon the subject of political economy, and given the interest of variety to his composition, by adopting, at different periods, opposite sides on this knotty question of Modern Schools.

The writer of this article, after stating many interesting facts, relative to the origin and operation of the Malaria, (bad air) refers the whole to Animalcule, and by a course of arguments which we, of course, could not refute, if we should feel disposed to doubt, makes out his case with great clearness.

The third article is on the early Spanish Drama, and is one of the most interesting Essays of the kind that we have ever read. There are very few writers in this country that possess the materials for such compositions, and those who have the knowledge and the industry, confer an obligation on the lovers of literature, by an article, such as the *third* in the Quarterly.

The Maritime Expeditions of the Normans, is the title of the fourth article, and will be found instructive, and especially gratifying to those who take an interest in the records of olden times.

The patience and success of examinations that have distinguished Modern Historians, may give them claim to almost as much praise as those of Ancient times received for other qualifications.

Roman History is the fifth article; it is vigorously written, in a pure style, and is creditable to the writer and the Review; there is not always an entire originality in the remarks of the Author, though perhaps it would have been difficult for him to escape some suspicions of borrowing when he is under the necessity of following the sentiments of other writers. It is, nevertheless, a valuable article.

What benefit will result to Literature or morals, by rooting up the strong foundations upon which it has been supposed the early History of Rome was built? Why labour to prove that the "Eternal City" was an appendage of Etruria, and that Romulus, Remus and Ancus Marcius were mere creatures of imagination? Will not distrust fall upon other portions of history, upon the fidelity of which depends important considerations. It may be a convenient affair for a scholar of leisure to show his learning and ingenuity, by proving that Alexander, Cæsar, Brutus, or Cicero, never had a "local habitation," but to what good would they labour.—The glorious lessons that the schoolmen have affected to derive from the events of former times, are to be pronounced vanity and vexation of spirit, and distrust and skepticism must necessarily attach to every narration that hath not one of its actors to vouch for it verbally to the present generation.

The *sixth article* is entitled "African Colonization," and it is one of the best views of that important subject that we have seen in print, and cannot fail, as we believe, of strengthening the hands of those who now labour in the cause with so much successful zeal.

The *seventh article* is headed "*Animal Magnetism.*" This is a review of sundry works written upon the subject of Animal Magnetism, a "Will o' the Wisp," that has so frequently led the Philosophers of Europe, and especially those of France and Italy, into 'quag and mire.' It is a very interesting article, and will be read with gratification.

The eighth article is an abstract of Crawford's Embassy to Cochin, China and Siam. The abstract is very faithful.

The ninth article has for its heading, "New Maritime Artillery," and is an examination of the plans recently proposed in France, to strengthen the naval force in that country, by the introduction of new and more effective engines of death.

The *tenth* and last article is headed "Travels to Russia." It is a review of Granville's Travels. We notice that the Review contains two unkind cuts at Dr. Mitchell, of New York—*poor* Doctor! Men who mingle in every thing, for the sake of being known in all, will sometimes meet with what they would willingly have avoided.

The article is interesting, as it gives many important facts relative to the state of Russia.

CONGRESS.

Nothing of importance has yet been done in Congress. The Election of Important Committees were deferred in the Senate until the arrival of certain Members, and are now made up.

In the house, a proposition was made to modify the Tariff Law, by reducing the duty upon Salt and Molasses. This proposition was immediately put down; not, as we apprehend, from any fondness for the Tariff, but from a belief that public business must suffer by the introduction of that knotty question at this period.

Mr. Sutherland, of the first district of Pennsylvania, has made a motion that the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing certain laws, granting a credit on duties at the Custom House.

Most of the other motions have been entirely of a local nature, relative to Roads, disposition of Funds, &c.

We shall offer a weekly abstract of Congressional proceedings, with such remarks as may seem applicable; nor shall we lose sight of the State Legislature now in Session.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

Friday, Dec. 5.—The Will—The Invincibles.

Saturday.—Actress of All Work—Crammond Brig.

Monday.—The Lear of Private Life—Rencontre.

Tuesday.—First part of King Henry IV.—Love-a-la-Mode.

Wednesday.—Wandering Boys—Invincibles—Crammond Brig.

Thursday.—The Poor Gentleman—Must be Buried.

Clara Fisher is an excellent representation of *Albina Mandeville*. She has spirit, ease, grace and variety, and embodies the dissimilar feelings of the part with truth and propriety. Her assumption of the little Midshipman is quite amusing; and, indeed, throughout the piece, she keeps our spirits from flagging.

The Lear of Private Life, like too many modern tragedies, is dull, heavy and tedious. The principal character, *Fitzarden*, though very fairly sustained by Mr. Maywood, was quite uninteresting, and even little *Clara*, good as she was, could not impart much pleasure.

In *Falstaff* Mr. Warren has (in this country, at least,) no equal. It is a part belonging to himself, which he plays in a style of excellence peculiar to himself; and often seeing him perform it, other "Fat Jacks" become mere bores. We were sorry that so thin an audience saw him on Tuesday. Maywood's *Hotspur* was tolerable, but no more; and Southwell's *Prince Hal* is too full of exaggeration to command much praise.

Mr. Maywood's personation of Scotch characters are portraits taken from the life and resembling the life. His John Howieson, in Crammond Brig, and Archy Macnaracum, in Love-a-la-Mode, are, in their respective styles, rich and praiseworthy performances.

Herr Cline has continued, during the past week, to "astonish the natives" with his really wonderful performances.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Friday, Dec. 5.—Macbeth—Irish Tutor.

Saturday.—Pizarro—My Aunt.

Monday.—Wonder—Children in the Wood.

Tuesday—Cabinet—Family Jars.

Wednesday—School for Scandal—Children in the Wood.

Thursday—Cabinet—Irishman in London.

Mr. Wallack continues to attract good houses. His performance of *Macbeth*, though not marked by any peculiar display of talent, was highly respected throughout, and commanded the attention, if it did not excite the warm approbation, of the audience. In some passages he was very good. In the interview, for instance, with Lady Macbeth, immediately after the murder of Duncan, his acting was natural and impressive, and in the final scene he was forcible and imposing. His stage fighting is excellent.

He repeated *Rolla*, for the third time, to a good house, on Saturday, and played *Dick Dashall*, in the afterpiece of "My Aunt." Of the former part we have before spoken in terms of commendation, and in the latter he is unexceptionable. We never saw a drunkard *acted* so closely to the reality as he was.

Mr. Wallack's Benefit was graced with a fashionable audience on Monday, when Mrs. Centlivre's amusing comedy of "The Wonder" was performed. We have seldom seen this play go off better than upon this occasion. Wallack's *Felix* was pleasing and gentlemanly, though somewhat deficient in spirit and vanity; Wood's *Col. Briton* was excellent; Mrs. Blake's *Violante* better than we have generally, in the absence of female *stars*, and the minor parts, with the exception of *Gibby*, which was horribly butchered by Mr. Pago, were very tolerably filled. Wallack's *Walter*, in the afterpiece, was chaste, natural and effective, and well deserved the loud applause which it elicited.

Mad. Feron, from the Italian and Drury Lane Theatres, made her first appearance in this city on Tuesday. Without professing connoisseurship in music, we think we may venture to pronounce this lady one of the finest female singers we have ever had in this country. Her voice, though not wanting in sweetness, is astonishingly powerful, and capable of every variety of modulation, from "the lowest note to the top of the compass," and in the most brilliant style, with the greatest apparent ease. There is no straining—no effort—no contortion of the face, or swelling of the throat; but all is smooth, graceful, and harmonious. Her acting is good—much better than we have been accustomed to in singers; and she sustained the lively *Floretta*, in *The Cabinet*, with grace and spirit.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.

MADAME FERON'S Benefit, and positively her last night of performing.

This evening, December 13,
Will be presented, the first Act of the Opera of
LOVE IN A VILLAGE.
Rosetta,.....Madame Feron.
In the course of the Evening, MADAME FERON will sing a number of Songs.

After which, by particular desire, the Melo-Drama of
TIMOUR THE TARTAR,
WITHOUT THE HORSES.

To conclude with the Second Act of the
BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Rosina,.....Madame Feron.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE

Mr. Maywood's Last Night.

THIS EVENING,
Will be presented, first time these 5 years, the National Drama of
THE SPY,
OR, A TALE OF THE NEUTRAL GROUND.

To conclude with the Comic Opera of the
ADOPTED CHILD.

NANKEEN CRAPES.

TWENTY five pieces first chop Nankeen Crapes, at $12 per piece, commonly sold at 16 dollars; plain coloured Gro de Naps, at 62½ cents per yard; black and blue Gro de Naps and Florences, of the first quality; ladies' raw silk Hose, at 87½ cents, usually retailing in Second street at $1 25 a pair; first quality ladies' Hook in Gloves, at 37½, and super super stitched with white silk, at 44 cents; a large assortment of men's, ladies' and boys' Hosiery; fine white Flannel, at 31 cents a yard; 500 boxes double plated Hooks and Eyes, at 25 cents a box, warranted 100 pair to the box; 100 pieces, 1 yard and 2 inches wide, brown Sheeting Muslin, at 10; Russia Diapers, at $2 62 a piece; Blue Cassimeres, at 62½ cents a yard; low priced Cloths, Cassimeres, and Cassinets; first rate Sewing Cotton, 16 balls for 12½ cents; 50 pieces of the best Brown Muslin, at 12½ cents, never offered in this city at that price, they are usually sold at 18 cents; fine long cloth Shirting at 18¾ cents a yard; 1 case Bobbinet Lace; 1 do. Thread; with a variety of winter goods, at our usually low prices for cash.

N. B. As Flannels is fell in price, we are a ling them now at unusually low prices; please call and view the goods. J. KENNEDY,
Dec. 14—2t No. 46 North Fourth street.

SIGHT THE BEST PROOF.

MESSRS. STOUT & Co. respectfully return their thanks for the liberal patronage which has been extended to them during their residence in this city. Being on the eve of departure for New York, they take this opportunity to inform those who have had CARD PLATES ENGRAVED, and CARDS struck off by them, and who are desirous of recommending their friends, that the same may be obtained of Messrs. HART & SON, No. 85 South Third street, in the usual masterly style. JOHN B. STOUT & Co. Artists.

CARD.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform those persons who are desirous of seeing the fashionable style of CARD ENGRAVING, that specimen Card Books are open for examination, in which appear many names of those families whose competency, taste, discrimination and pride in having PLATES cut in a superior style, have led them to become patrons of the above named establishment, and hope to merit the same liberal encouragement which our friends have been favoured with, by executing all ORDERS in a STYLE unrivalled by NONE. S. HART & SON.
☞ 3d Direction, opposite Girard's Bank.
Dec. 13—tf

WANTED, A PARTNER,

IN a safe and profitable concern or Manufactures, which may be extended to advantage, and give from 50 to 80 per cent. yearly profit.

If the Partner furnishes Capital, he need not be an active partner; but if he has no Capital, he must furnish his personal services.

Apply, by letter, (stating terms, capital and abilities) to S. CONSTANTINE, Post Office. Dec. 13—tf

Toulnie Coffee House, New York,

A HOTEL ON A NEW PLAN.

THIS HANDSOME BUILDING is open on the European plan, where lodgings may be taken, and where meals are given at any time, at a minute's notice, from a bill of fare. One advantage in it is, that every person pays for precisely what he orders, and nothing more, and may live more or less expensively as he pleases.

The lodgings are extensive, and mostly single rooms, handsomely furnished, which are let at 37½ cents a day; a night's lodging the same. Those who visit New York, are invited to try this new establishment, a more particular description of which may be seen in the New York Daily Advertiser.

The Building is well known as the former Merchants' Exchange, situated on Wall street, near the new Exchange, the Banks, Insurance Offices, Dry Goods Auctions, and with the place for Public Sales in the street, in front.

New York, December 13, 1828—3m

PRICES CURRENT.

FLOUR,	Superfine, per bbl.	$4	50 nom.
Do.	Scraped do.		5
Do.	Rye do.	4	25 a 4 50
WHISKEY,	Rye in hhds. gal.		26
Do.	Apple, do.		28 a 31
Do.	in hhds. 1 yr 2 yrs. less.		

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Allen, Mr. GEORGE W. GILL, to Miss HARRIET HALBERSTADT, all of this city.

On Thursday, 27th November, by the Rev. John L. Dagg, Mr. WILLIAM GOODWIN, to Miss HANNAH THOMAS, both of this city.

On Thursday evening, 27th ult. by the Rev. James Patterson, Mr. ABRAHAM LEDON DAVIS, of Camden city, to Miss JANE MILLER, of this city.

On the 4th inst. by Elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. ROBERT B. CRAIG, to Miss CATHARINE SMITH, all of Philadelphia.

On the evening of the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Engles, Capt. JOHN G. ROWLAND, to Miss FRANCES BROOKES, daughter of Mr. John Brookes, all of this city.

On the 30th October, by the Rev. E. S. Ely, Mr. JOSEPH T. GUTHRIE, merchant, to Miss MARY R. CLEAVENGER, all of this city.

At Friends' meeting house, Pine street, on the 3d inst. ISAAC MEREDITH, of Kennett, Chester Co. Pa. to HANNAH LEWIS, daughter of Enoch Lewis, of this city.

At Pottsgrove, Montgomery County, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. George Metzger, Mr. THOMAS BOYD, Merchant of this place, to Miss MARY, daughter of the late George Leaf, of the former place.

At Medford, New Jersey, on Wednesday evening, the 19th ult. by the Rev. John Rogers, Mr. RICHARD R. STOCKTON, merchant of Philadelphia, to Miss ELIZA, daughter of Edward Thomas, Esq. of the former place.

Near Doylestown, Bucks county, on Thursday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Hyde, Mr. JOHN GIBSON, of Philadelphia, to Miss REBECCA JONES, daughter of Ephraim Jones, of the former place.

On the 4th of December, near Salem, Columbiana County, Ohio, by M. Sweem, Esq. Mr. WILLIAM M. ARMSTRONG, of Ohio, to Miss CHARLOTTE E. BROWN, late of Salem, New Jersey.

DIED.

On the 10th inst. Mr. ROBERT THOMPSON, aged 46 years.

On Monday evening, the 8th inst. Dr. MANUEL E. ROBINSON, aged 25 years.

On Tuesday morning, EMMA LOUISA, daughter of Aaron Kille.

On Friday, the 5th inst. ALFRED, infant son of Ebenezer Mustin.

On Saturday morning, ELIZABETH SMITH, infant daughter of Joseph O'Brien, merchant of this city, aged 17 months.

On Tuesday, the 2d inst. after a short illness, JOHN LEWIS, son of Griffith Lewis, of Penn Township, aged 22 years.

On the evening of the 5th instant, ANN BRINGHURST, widow of James Bringhurst, formerly of this city.

On Thursday morning, the 4th inst. Mrs. MARY MILLER, wife of John Miller, in the 53d year of her age.

Suddenly, at Bellefonte, Centre County, Penn. on the 2d inst. Mr. NATHANIEL NUNNELEY, aged 49, a native of England.

On the 1st inst. at New York, Mr. ISAAC MILNOR, Merchant, formerly of this city, in the 36th year of his age.

At Norfolk, on Sunday evening, Mrs. SUSAN HAMILTON, aged 47 years, a native of Philadelphia.

At New York, on Monday morning, Mr. JOHN L. SCOTT, aged 30 years. Mr. Scott, on Thursday last, having for some time been in a state of despondency, took laudanum, which produced his death. He has a wife and 3 children in Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—T. FISK will preach at the Lombard street Church, on Sunday (to-morrow) evening, from 1 Peter, iv. 17, "For the time is come that judgment must begin at the house of God, and if it begin first at us, what shall the end be of them that obey not the Gospel of God? And if the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and the sinner appear?"

MAPLE SUGAR.

A FEW barrels of Maple Sugar, just received and for sale, wholesale or retail, by
C. PIERCE,
S. E. corner of Third and Noble streets.
N. B. A general assortment of Groceries, *produced by free labour*, which can be warranted as such, constantly for sale. Dec. 13—3t*

PLAID CLOAKS.

FOR SALE, a large quantity of Men's, Women's and Children's Tartan Circassian Plaid, Dombazett, Cloth, and Camlet CLOAKS, wholesale and retail.
Also, an assortment of DRY GOODS.
THOMAS PARKER, jr.
Dec. 13—3t* No. 28 South Second street.

VEGETABLE
PULMONARY BALSAM.

THE most valuable remedy discovered for Consumptions, Asthma, Pleurisy, Spitting of Blood, Hooping Cough, and Pulmonary Affections of every kind. The basis of this medicine was a private receipt of a distinguished physician in one of the neighbouring states; and was procured by an individual, to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, he was restored to health by the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that his own cure was not accidental, from the fact that in the numerous cases in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages.

TESTIMONIES.

Certificate of Leonard Stoddard.

TO THE PUBLIC.—Having been seized in the winter of 1825, with the prevailing influenza, I continued for the space of two years, to be troubled with a bad cough, great difficulty of breathing, occasional pain in the side, great debility, attended with bad digestion, and the expectoration of much thick matter. I consulted three distinguished physicians, and made use of Anderson's Cough Drops, the Indian Specific, and other celebrated remedies without relief. About the first of April last, I obtained a bottle of the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM. The beneficial effect was immediate; and in the course of three months, my health was as good as it had been for the last ten years.
LEONARD STODDARD.
Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1828.

Certificate of Frederick S. Warner, Esq.

The subscriber is induced, from public considerations, to recommend the VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, as a remedy of the greatest efficacy in diseases of the lungs, being probably indebted to its use for the preservation of his own life. In the fall and winter of 1825—6, I was attacked with a disease of the lungs, which threatened to be of the most serious character. It was attended with a very troublesome cough, particularly in the evening and night, with oppression and inflammation of the lungs, gradually followed by great prostration and prostration of strength. These symptoms continued for about nine months, in spite of the efforts of the most skilful physicians to check their progress. At this time I fortunately met with the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, by the use of which, a speedy and complete recovery was effected. My health is now as good as ever it was.
FREDERICK S. WARNER.
Augusta, (Geo.) Sept. 21, 1827.

An eminent physician of New Hampshire writes—"I am satisfied the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam is a valuable medicine. It has lately been used with complete success in a severe lung complaint, attended with the raising of much blood, which had resisted every other prescription."

The wife of a Clergyman of Boston, was considered past recovering from a disease of the lungs, in the spring of 1828, whose continuation to health was ascribed, both by her physician, and her husband, to the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

Many other certificates, from sources of the first respectability, may be examined on the bill of directions.

Sold Wholesale and Retail, by
J. Thompson, N. W. corner of Market and Second streets.
J. W. Tickner, South Second street, opposite German street.
Joseph Stoops, corner of Chesnut and Second streets.
Price, 50 cents per bottle. Oct. 4—tf

R. S. RISLEY & CO.

HAVE at their Store, No. 8 NORTH THIRD STREET, between Arch and Quarry streets, a handsome assortment of RICH CUT and PLAIN GLASS FURNITURE KNOBS, &c. of every description, having erected a GLASS CUTTING FACTORY immediately back of the Store, where GLASS of every description will be cut to order, or sold on the most reasonable terms.
☞ Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves.
aug 9—tf

MRS. M'MICHAEL

RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she has opened a boarding house, in Race street, fourth door from the N. E. corner of Fifth street, No. 161, where she will be happy to accommodate all those who will favour her with their patronage. nov. 17—tf

THE MUSEUM

Of Foreign Literature and Science.

NO. 78, for December, 1828, is this day published by E. LITTELL, Chesnut street.

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The English Periodical Press, from the Athenæum,
The Forsaken Hearth, from the Monthly Magazine.
On Female Authorship, from the Athenæum.
Memoirs of the Duke of Rovigo, from the same.
Song, from the same.
Guesses at Truth, from the same.
The Sculptured Children, from the Forget-Me-Not.
Zamor, from the Athenæum.
Lenayne, from the Forget-Me-Not.
The First Time of Asking, from the London Magazine.
To the Altar, from the Forget-Me-Not.
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To a Butterfly seen in the Streets of a City, from the same.
Distribution of the Empire of the East, from the same.
Xerxes, from the Forget-Me-Not.
The Shell, from the Athenæum.
Prospects of America, from the same.
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Lights and Shades, from the same.
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Opening of the University of London, from the London Weekly Review.
To Beauty, from the Forget-Me-Not.
On the Recitation of "Palestine," from the same.

Literary Intelligence.—Lord Londonderry's Campaigns—Memoirs of Chorley Crofts—Opening of the Sixth Seal—New Edition of Salvatici—The Reformer of the Catholic Church—Woodrow's History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland—The Conquest of Literary Gems, &c. &c. &c.

List of New Works.

This work is published monthly, at $8 per annum. dec. 13—it

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G. POTTER has constantly on hand, and will sell for CASH, or APPROVED NOTES, the following Papers, at the Manufacturer's lowest prices:

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Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

[From the New York Morning Courier.]

HEBREW—2d Kings, 7—6.

Where hadst thy war-host, oh Israel! fled
When ye crouched at the sound of the Syrian's tread,
Nor raised was the banner, nor grappled the sword,
Yet the Syrian shrunk at the voice of the Lord!

It came when at midnight was closed every eye—
Hark!—startling and fearful it burst from the sky!
And chariots and horsemen, with crash and with clang,
All trackless and wild o'er the slumberers rang!

The foeman leap'd up—fly, oh fly from the strife—
Leave purple and silver, and rush for your life!
Through thy forests, Manasseh, they swept like the wind,
And the anger of Heaven rolled fiercely behind!

Rise, daughters of Judah—no wail for the slain
Shall mingle a sigh with your harps' merry strain—
And gather young garlands and bind on your brow,
The red drops seen not on their loneliness now.

Yet on Chieftain shall laugh in the pride of his might,
To the King of the kingly, the sword of the fight,
Be the goals of your heart at his altar cast poured,
And wreathe a green leaf round the shrine of the Lord!

NORNA.

From the London "Forget-Me-Not," for 1829.

LIGHTS AND SHADES.

The gloomiest day hath gleams of light;
The darkest wave hath bright foam on it;
And twinkles through the cloudiest night
Some solitary star to cheer it.

The gloomiest soul is not *all* gloom;
The saddest heart is not *all* sadness;
And sweetly o'er the darkest doom
There shines some lingering beam of gladness.

Despair is never *quite* despair;
Nor life, nor death, the future closes;
And round the shadowy brow of Care,
Will Hope and Fancy twine their roses.

CROSS READINGS.

1.—600 lbs. cheese—died suddenly yesterday afternoon—and will be despatched to Luna without delay.

2.—Twenty-one counties have declared in favour of—the schr. Marian, of Baltimore, and—a brick house in Twelfth street, near Race.

3.—Was stolen on the morning of the 8th inst.—33 bales Upland cotton—measuring 13 feet from tip of snout to root of tail.

4.—A wild cat was killed about six miles from—the barren Island of St. Helena—great doubts are entertained of his recovery.

5.—The city of Lyons, in France, lately—ran against three acres of woodland situate in—Keen & Denton's wholesale warehouse. W.

A PUZZLE.—There are living in one house in Lexington, (Mass.) 3 families,—consisting of 3 husbands, 3 wives, 4 children, 2 grand children, 2 fathers, 2 mothers, and 2 grandfathers, and only 6 in all.

A "Salt River Roarer."—One of these two-footed backwoodsmen, "half horse, half alligator, and a little touched with the snapping turtle," went lately to see a caravan of wild beasts. After giving them a careful examination, "he offered to bet the owner," says the Western Mercury, "that he could whip his lion in an open ring; and he might throw in all his monkies, and let the zebra kick him occasionally during the fight!"

An old lady, who had numbered her ninetieth year, was asked by a sprightly miss in her teens, at what period of life ladies lost all relish for gallantry?—To which the ancient matron with a significant look, replied, "Indeed, my child, you must put the question to some one older than I am."

A Friendly Hint.—A few days ago, as a grocer was counting the receipts of the day, which were arranged in piles along his counter, a person entered and inquired for a pound of wax candles. "What!" said he, "is this a proper time to expose your money? Suppose any roaming fellow should take a liking to two or three of these piles, and put them into his hat in this way;" at the same time, suiting the action to the word, he ran off. The grocer pursued the moralist, who however escaped, and is still at liberty.—*Paris paper.*

LORD MANSFIELD AND A JEW.

'Mr. Abrahams, said Lord Mansfield, 'this is your son, and cannot go in the same bail bond.' 'He ish not my son, my Lord. Why Abraham, here are twenty in court will prove it. 'I will shwear my Lord, he ish no. 'Take care Abraham, or I will send you to the King's Bench,' Now my Lord, if your Lordship pleases, I will tell you the truth 'Well, I shall be glad to hear the truth from a Jew.' 'My Lord, I wash in Amsterdam two years and three quarters; when I came home I findsh this lad; now the law obliges me to maintain him; and consequentle, my Lord he ish but my *son-in-law*.' 'Well Moses,' rejoined Lord Mansfield, 'this is the best definition of a son-in-*law* I ever heard.'

Barry's powers of pleasing.—Spranger Barry, to his silver toned voice added all the address and powers of persuasion. A carpenter, to whom he owed some money for work at the Dublin theatre, called at Barry's house, and was very clamorous in demanding his money of the servant. Mr. Barry overhearing him, said from above, "Don't be in a passion, but do me the favor to walk up stairs, and we'll speak on the business." "Not I," answered the man; "you owe me one hundred pounds already, and if you get me up stairs, you won't let me leave you till you owe me two."

FONTENELLE.

At the close of a fine summer's day Fontenelle was discovered by a friend reclining on the sunny side of a hill, contemplating a flock of sheep, which, anxious for the arrival of their shepherd, kept bleating below. "Why so melancholy, sir?" inquired his friend: "ruminating, no doubt on human vicissitudes and——" "You are very right," said the amiable philosopher, interrupting him: "I am examining that noisy flock before us, and I am just saying to myself—that among these two hundred sheep it is very probable there is not to be found one tender shoulder of mutton."

THE SPIDER—Of all the insect tribes this is assuredly the most curious. First, the Barbary spider, which is as large as a man's thumb. This singular creature carries its offspring in a bag like a gipsy. During their nonage the young folks reside there altogether, coming out occasionally for recreation. In requital for this kindness on the part of their nurse, the young spiders when they are full grown, become mortal foes to their parent, attack her with violence, and if they are conquerors, dispose of the body as a fit subject for their next meal. Then there is the American spider, covered all over with hair, which is so large as to be able to destroy small birds, and then devour them; and the common spider, whose body looks like a couple of peninsulas with a small isthmus (its back) between. Europe furnishes two instances of the existence of spiders, which may justly compete with their trans-atlantic brethren. It is said that the sexton of the St. Eustace, at Paris, was surprised at very often discovering a certain lamp extinct in the morning.—The oil appeared regularly consumed. He sat up several nights in order to discover the cause of its mysterious disappearance; at last he saw a spider of vast size come down the chain or cord and drink up the oil. A spider of enormous dimensions was also seen in the year 1751, in the cathedral church at Milan. It was observed to feed on the oil of the lamp. It was killed, when it weighed 4 pounds! and afterwards sent to the Imperial Museum at Vienna.

'How does your new purchased horse *answer*?' said the late duke of Cumberland to George Selwyn, 'I really don't know,' replied George, 'for I never asked him a question.'

Some years ago, a noted warrior of the Pata-wattomie tribe, presented himself to the Indian agent at Chicago, as one of the chief men of his village, observing, with the customary simplicity of the Indians, that he was a very good man, and a good friend to the Americans, and concluded with a request for a dram of whiskey. —The agent replied, that it was not his practice to give whiskey to *good* men—that good men never asked for whiskey, and never drank it when voluntarily offered. That it was *bad* Indians only who demanded whiskey. "Then," replied the Indian quickly, in broken English, "me d—n rascal."

[*From "Guesses at Truth," by Two Brothers. London*, 1828.]

The mind is like a trunk, if well packed, it holds almost every thing; if ill packed next to nothing.

It is well for us that we were born babies in intellect. Could we understand and reflect upon one half of what most mothers at that time say and do to us, we should draw conclusions in favor of our own importance, which would render us insupportable for years. Happy the boy whose mother is tired of talking nonsense to him before he is old enough to know the sense of it.

I love to gaze on a breaking wave. It is the only thing in nature which is most beautiful in the moment of its dissolution.

Seeking is not always the way to find; or Altimira would have found a husband long ago.

A great man mostly disappoints those who visit him. They are on the look out for his thundering and lightning, and he speaks about common things much like other people; nay sometimes he may even be seen laughing. His proportions his exertions to his excitements, having been accustomed to converse with deep and lofty thoughts, it is not to be expected that he will flare or sparkle in ordinary chit-chat. One sees no pebbles glittering at the bottom of the Atlantic.

The tower of Babel could never have been built in a mountainous country; nature there awes and defies rivalry.

AGRICULTURAL AXIOMS.

In no department is Bacon's celebrated maxim more true, "knowledge is power," than in regard to agriculture. Hence no farmer can be accounted skilful in his profession, who does not avail himself of the information to be derived from the experience of others of husbandry, by the perusal of the ablest books which have been written on the subject. It is absurd to imagine that the communication of knowledge by printing, which has promoted the advancement of every other art should be of no use in agriculture.

Endeavour to raise good grain for it will always sell, even in years of plenty, whereas it is only in dear and scarce seasons that there is demand for grain of an inferior quality.

Let your stock of cattle, horses, &c. be of the best sort, and more remarkable for strength than fashion.

Be not above your profession, and always consider it as the first that any man can follow.

Admit no guest into your house who cannot live upon the productions of his own country.

No farmer should undertake to cultivate more land than he can stock and manage to advantage. *It is better to till twenty* acres well than one hundred in a slovenly manner.

A man sowing a large farm is no excuse for him. What he cannot *improve* he need not undertake to cultivate. Most of our lands, in New-England, if left alone will be profitable with no more labor than is necessary to keep them clear of the bushes. But to run over twenty acres of plough land or mowing land for what, by good cultivation may be obtained from five acres is the quintessence of bad husbandry.

A large farm without skill, capital and industry, is a plague to its owner. It is like what somebody said of self-righteousness—the more you have of it the worse you are off.

Be not afraid to try experiments: but let them be on a small scale at first and few at a time.

Improvement of Candles.—Mr. John Murray, lecturer on chemistry, of Edinburg, recommends the following process for improving candles:—The cotton wick is steeped in lime water, in which a quantity of *nitrate of pottasa* or common salt petre, is dissolved; by this means a purer flame, superior light, and a more perfect combustion is obtained; snuffing is rendered nearly as superfluous as in wax candles, and the candles thus treated do not run. The wicks must be thoroughly dry before the tallow is put to them.

SCHOOL OF FLORA.

NEW SERIES.

NO. XXII.

Botanic Names PARIS QUADRIFOLIA.
English Name *Herb Truelove.*
French Name *Parisette Quatrefeuilles.*

This little flower has many singularities deserving of notice. Only one blossom appears between four leaves, and each part of it is divided in four except the Stamina, which are eight in number. But it is still more remarkable by the superstitious notion which prevails as yet among many in France, England and Germany, that it is a lucky plant for lovers, and not only a true emblem, but a sincere token of true love. Therefore it is often searched for by them in the vernal season, where it appears above ground, under the names of *Herb of Truelove* or *Clover of Truelove*, or the *Four-leaved Clover*; and as it is a very rare plant, lucky he or she who finds it; they are to be rewarded by good luck and good faith in their love, while no maiden refuses a kiss to the swain who finds it for her.

As this envious plant is confined to the woods of Europe, we lack this mode of trying our luck and getting a kiss. It is even very rare in gardens. This genus has only one species, and is dedicated to the Shepherd Paris, the lucky lover of the fair Helen.—But we have in the United States another genus, *Trillium*, so near to this as merely to differ by having three leaves, and all the parts of the flower by three. And since the *Paris* happens sometimes to have three or five leaves, it should appear that both genera ought to form only one. Both belong to the natural order of Asparagoides. There are several species of the genus *Trillium*, some have very pretty blossoms, particularly the *Tr. grandiflorum*.

The Paris is perennial. The stem upright simple, from three to six inches high, with four sessile leaves in the middle, oval, obtuse, with three nerves. One single upright purplish flower, the Calix, has four lanceolate leaves, the Corolla four narrower petals.—The Stamina are eight, with adnate authers. One pistil, four styles. A round berry with four cells and many seeds. It is the Emblem of TRUE LOVE.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

From the Pennsylvania Reporter Extra, Dec. 4.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the Governor transmitted to the General Assembly, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, the following

MESSAGE:

FELLOW CITIZENS.—Again I have the gratification to address the assembled representatives of the people, and to congratulate them and our common constituents, on the general prosperity, peace and happiness, which overspread our country. The general condition of our own state, that which more immediately engages our attention, is considerably improved. The demand for the produce of our farms, and the consequent rise in the price, is sensibly and advantageously felt throughout the commonwealth. The unsettled state of the government of Mexico, and of the more southern republics, and the probable spread of the war in Europe, hold out a prospect that our agricultural productions will continue to command a high price, and our shipwrights will be actively engaged in constructing vessels, not only to carry our own commodities to market, but to do some of the carrying trade for the belligerents. To this prosperous and promising state of things we have the gratification to add, that our manufacturing establishments greatly increase, and are in successful operation. Another, and an inexhaustible source of wealth to Pennsylvania, is steadily displaying itself in the immense beds of superior coal which are furnishing our own citizens and those of other states, with a most excellent and economical fuel. We cannot survey this increase of business, without congratulating ourselves on the wisdom and foresight of those who have improved our high ways, and made large appropriations of the public money to ensure to Pennsylvania, by canals, the cheapest and most rapid mode of transporting our produce, our manufactures and minerals, to wherever they shall be most in demand. Aware of the anxious interest which is felt to know the state of those public works, I cannot deny myself the satisfaction, in some particulars, briefly to touch upon their present condition, so far as I have, on inquiry, been able to ascertain it. It will, in detail, be submitted, in the report of the canal commissioners.

The Pennsylvania line of canals, embrace nine divisions: all of which have been extensively worked upon. I. The eastern division, extending from the mouth of the Swatara to that of the Juniata, is 24 miles. The whole of this, it is confidently expected, will be navigable next spring. The only part of it, not now completed, is believed to be a mile at the upper end, which has been added to the line as originally located. II. The western division extending from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, 30 miles, and from the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, 50 miles, to Blairsville, is represented as finished, as are also, the aqueduct over the Allegheny, at the mouth of the Kiskeminetas, and the out-let lock at Allegheny town. III. The Susquehanna division, from the mouth of the Juniata to Northumberland, is 40 miles. The dam across the Susquehanna at Shamokin is finished, and the other work in such a state of forwardness, that it is expected it will be navigable in the latter end of the next summer, or early in the fall. IV. The Juniata division extends 45 miles from the mouth of the Juniata, to Lewistown: this extent will be completed about the same time as the Susquehanna division. A new section, extending from Lewistown to Huntingdon, 45 miles, has been recently contracted for, and will probably be completed in two years. V. The Conemaugh division of 28 miles, from Blairsville to the portage over the Allegheny mountain, will be completed about the period the Huntingdon line will be finished. VI. The French creek feeder, from Beatis' Mill to Conneaut outlet, nine miles, is on the eve of completion: from Conneaut outlet to Conneaut summit, will require another year. VII. The Delaware division, from Bristol to Easton, a distance of about 60 miles, is not expected to be navigable the whole route before the fall of 1830. VIII. The North Branch division of 45 miles, between Northumberland and Nanticoke falls, is progressing rapidly, and is calculated to be finished in 1830. IX. The West Branch division 23 miles, from Northumberland to Muncy ripples, is advancing rapidly, and is expected to be finished in all the next year. The general result appears to be, that the state has now under contract 349 miles of canal, of which 143 miles may be considered as finished—103 miles are more than two thirds finished, and the remaining 193 miles are under contract, and little more than begun.

The act passed April 1, 1826, entitled, an act authorising a loan by the Commonwealth, for the construction of the Pennsylvania canal, empowers the commissioners of the Sinking Fund, with the approbation of the Governor, to reimburse the principal at such time or times, as they shall deem expedient.—Fifty thousand dollars borrowed from the Harrisburg Bank, and twenty-five thousand borrowed from the Easton Bank, might with safety have been paid, and leave a balance of $114,815 46⅔ in the state treasury on the first of December, 1828. As, however, there are no commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Governor did not consider himself authorized to repay the $75,000 without an act of the legislature. If the General Assembly shall think proper to authorise a loan for the year 1829, equal in amount to the sum borrowed last year, there would probably, be a balance in the state treasury on the first of December, 1829, of $145,600, after having discharged all the expense of the civil government, of the militia, of pensions, gratuities, interests on loans, and other engagements. The loan of two millions of dollars, authorised by the act of March 24th, 1828, was taken by the Bank of Pennsylvania, but not on terms so favourable to the government as the loan of 1827.—The particulars shall be laid before the legislature.—The loan of 1828, will be exhausted in the month of December, when funds will be required to meet the obligations entered into, and contracts made under existing acts of the legislature. The rapidity with which the great public works progress, requires large sums of money, and call upon the General Assembly to make prompt provision for the *public* wants.—This state of things will necessarily suggest, whether prudence does not require that the works already determined upon and contracted for, should be finished before any others shall be commenced.—Pursuing this course, the Commonwealth might expect to receive such sums of tolls, &c. as would relieve her from the burden of interest, and enable her to complete any further improvements she might think necessary, without in any manner compromitting the credit or retarding the prosperity of the State.

The mighty works and consequent great expenditures undertaken by the state, cannot induce me to forbear again calling attention to the subject of public education. To devise means for the establishment of a fund, and the adoption of a plan, by which the blessings of the more necessary branches of education, should be conferred on every family within our borders, would be every way worthy the legislature of Pennsylvania; an attention to this subject, at this time, would seem to be peculiarly demanded by the increased number of children and young persons who are employed in manufactories. It would be desirable for the employers and parents as well as children, that this matter should early engage the attention, and be early acted upon by the legislature, inasmuch as it will be easier in the infancy of manufactories, to adopt and enforce a liberal system, than it would be to establish such a system, when thousands more children shall be employed than are at this time. The establishment of such principles, would not only have the happiest effects in cultivating the minds, but invigorating the physical constitutions of the young. What nobler incentive can present itself to the mind of a republican legislator, than a hope that his labor shall be rewarded by ensuring to his country, a race of human beings healthy, and of vigorous constitutions, and of mind, more generally improved, than fall to the lot of any considerable portion of the human family.

When the very important report made by the Commissioners appointed on the Penal Code was laid on the table at the last session, it was not found possible to bestow upon it that deliberate consideration to which its great importance entitled it. The number of copies of the report which were printed and distributed, and the deep and general interest excited, has secured to it that consideration which it is hoped has prepared you to enter upon its examination with all that diligence and anxiety which properly belong to an inquiry which includes not only the Penal Code, but the mode of treating a class of men, who are, unfortunately, too numerous for the peace and security of society.

It has not been usual, in this commonwealth, to hold extra sessions of the General Assembly, nor should they be held but on extraordinary and urgent occasions. When, however, the great mass of current business which of necessity, is annually brought before, and acted upon by the legislature of this great state and the time thus consumed, it may merit the attention of this General Assembly to consider how far duty would require that a special session should be held for the sole and expressed purpose of legislating upon the voluminous and important report which now lies on your desks unacted upon.—Under circumstances not very dissimilar, the Legislature of New York have had two extra sessions in the last two years, and I doubt not, with much benefit to their constituents. Of such a measure, you, gentlemen, are the best as you are the constitutional judges; I have however, thought that on a subject of such magnitude, and bearing so heavily and extensively on the happiness and safety of all, and on the treatment, and if possible, reformation of those who may subject the m- selves to the pains and penalties of the laws, that it would be strictly within my constitutional limit to make the suggestion I have made, and leave it to be acted upon, or otherwise disposed of, as your judgment shall determine.

I have deemed it proper to inform the Legislature that suits have been instituted in the District Court of the United States, by the heirs of the late John Nicholson, to recover some of the lands, which were sold by the commonwealth as the property of said Nicholson, to satisfy the debts due by him to this State which had become lien on all his lands within this Commonwealth. The legislature will judge how far the State is interested, in resisting those claims, made by the heirs, and what steps are necessary to be taken to defend the rights and interests of the Commonwealth.

In the organization of our government of the Union and of the States, the simple and efficient principle which secures our welfare and repose, is, that the will of the majority shall rule, and whenever that will is constitutionally expressed, whether it be by Election or by Legislation, it is the plain duty, as it must always be the pleasure, to every public functionary, cheerfully to concur. To him the laws are the laws of the people; and to him the magistrate is the magistrate of the people, by them rightfully invested with authority for their benefit, and entrusted with so much power as the constitution confers upon the office. At seasons of elections, especially for the higher stations, there will often be great excitement, proportioned to the interest produced by the occasion, and indicative of the solicitude naturally felt in the delegation of important public trusts. It is the right of the citizen freely and actively to take his part, according to the dictates of his judgment. The election over, and its results known, he who has the majority is entitled to be honoured and respected as the people's choice, and to be supported in his efforts faithfully to fulfill and discharge his duties.

Such a season has just passed, and furnished a new evidence of the stability and excellence of our form of government. If in its progress, there has been more than usual warmth, it is now at an end. The question which caused it is decided. Every good citizen will acquiesce in the decision, and every public functionary, governed by the same motive which influenced him to abstain from embarking his official character in the contest, while it is going on, will find himself placed in no new position, but maintaining the relation to the high officer elected, which the constitution creates, and ready, within his allotted sphere, cordially to co-operate with him for the common good. To the eminent citizen who has been placed by the voice of his fellow citizens in the highest post, it would be our pleasure, if permitted, to express our acknowledgments for the many and great services he has rendered to our country, and our fullest confidence in his exalted patriotism. Of the President whom they have elected we can truly say, that we hope and trust that his administration will redound to the public honour and welfare, and will be glad to be able to contribute to such a result.

It will give me pleasure, at all times to co-operate with you in doing whatever may contribute to sustain the rights, and promote the happiness of our fellow-citizens, and advance the honour and prosperity of our common country. J. ANDW. SHULZE.

Harrisburg, Dec. 5, 1828.

REMOVAL.

THE Proprietors of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Mail Stage Line, via Concord, Chadsford, Kennett Square, and New London Cross Roads, have removed their Line from the Indian Queen, South Fourth street, to the House of Joseph Taylor, Western Hotel, Market, above Eighth street, from which they will start every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, precisely at 6 o'clock. The passengers will lodge at New London Cross Roads. The Company have provided first rate coaches, good teams, and careful drivers, and flatter themselves that they will meet with a share of public patronage. Conveyances are provided for passengers wishing to pass into the country at the following places, to wit:

Gibbon's Tavern, Concord Meeting House, Kennett's Square, New London Cross Roads, Port Deposit, and Bell Air.

Fare through, $6. Way passengers, 5 cents per mile.
Dec. 6—tf

ASTHMATIC SYRUP.

THIS Medicine can be confidently recommended as one of very great and speedy efficacy in all Asthmatic affections, or difficulty in breathing—and has been found in whooping cough, one of the most efficacious remedies known. It has been amply tested both by private individuals, and under the superintendence of physicians. Its good effects are manifested in a few hours; and in many instances the most distressing and alarming oppression of breathing has been completely removed in less than one hour, by a few doses of the medicine. Its usefulness is not confined to pure Asthmatic diseases—it will afford relief in every variety of oppressed and difficult breathing, not attended by inflammation of the lungs.

Those who may desire to give it a trial, may be assured that there is nothing in the composition which can have any injurious consequences. It has been used and approved of, by a respectable physician, to whom private reference can be given, if desired.

To be had, *only*, at the North East corner of Race and Sixth streets.

Dec. 6—3t EDWARD EVANS.

NORWICH HOUSE
AND STAGE OFFICE.

THE Subscriber has taken the Norwich House and Stage Office, which is situated in the town of Norwich, Ohio, on the National Road, twelve miles east of Zanesville, and half-way House between Zanesville and Cambridge, where he is making every arrangement for the accommodation of travellers, and hopes by strict attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit a share of public patronage.

HENRY ORNDORFF, Agent.
Norwich, November 15, 1828. Nov. 29—3t

NEW AND CHEAP WATER PROOF
HAT MANUFACTORY,

No. 153 North Second street, opposite the Buck Tavern, between Race & Vine streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

ENOS LEIDY, grateful for the numerous favours heretofore shown him, most respectfully solicits the attention of the public; having removed from No. 351 North Third street, to the above stand, where he will keep a constant and very commodious supply of

HATS, CAPS and TRIMMINGS, of all descriptions, which will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or suitable acceptances, wholesale and retail.

N. B. The Fashions punctually attended to.

*** FURS received in Exchange for Hats.

☞ Hatters can be supplied with Hats in the rough Stuffing Hennets, Raising Cards, &c. &c.

Dec. 6—3t

CHARLES K. SERVOSS,

No. 80 North Second, 4 doors above Arch street,

OFFERS for sale cheap, a general assortment of Looking Glasses, Fancy Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Also, just received, a fresh supply of American Block Tin Ware, such as Coffee and Tea Pots, &c. &c. making complete sets, for sale, wholesale and retail.

Dec. 6—3t*

COLORED SATINS FOR CLOAKS.
MOSES J. GOUDROP,

No. 68 North Second street, above Arch.

HAS just received an addition to his former assortment, viz:

Assorted colored Satins, for Cloaks and Bonnets.
Black, blue black do. and Satin Turcs.
Gros de Naples, black, blue black and assorted colors.
Silk Velvets, black, blue black and assorted colors.
Crape Iris, assorted colors, for Caps and Turbans.
Black Mode, different widths and qualities.
Super black, blue black Florences and Mazcelines.

Also, an assortment of plain and figured Satin Mantua and Gros de Naples Ribands, with an addition of other articles, all of which he will sell low, wholesale and retail. Oct. 4—3m

BOOKS, STATIONARY AND
FANCY ARTICLES,

No. 31 North Fourth street, 3 doors above Arch street.

BOOKS, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices; Pommeraye's Lecteur Francais, Atlantic Souvenir, and other select new publications, together with a variety of Juvenile Works, calculated to

Raise the genius, and to mend the heart.

Booksellers, teachers, &c. will be supplied on as liberal terms as can be obtained in the Market.

Dec. 6—3m SAMUEL J. WITHY.

H. BRIDPORT,

MINIATURE PAINTER, at the N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fifth streets, over Mr Brown's Chemical Store, where specimens may be seen.

Nov. 29—3t*

DR. CHAMBERS'
REMEDY FOR INTEMPERANCE.
BEWARE OF IMPOSTURE.

THE almost incredible success which Dr. Chambers' Medicine has met with in the cure of Intemperance, has brought forth many fraudulent imitations of this valuable remedy. To secure the public against imposition, the directions accompanying the genuine remedy for Intemperance are signed by James H. Hart, M. D. and A. M. Fanning, successors to Dr. Chambers. Sold in Philadelphia exclusively by the following Agents: WILLIAM MOORHEAD,
3rd South Second street.
ELLIS & MORRIS,
86 Chesnut street.

feb 16—tf

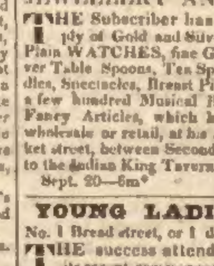
BRUSH MANUFACTORY,

No. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has removed his store from No. 4 Decatur street, to No. 30 North Third street, nearly opposite Church alley, where he still continues to manufacture Brooms of every description, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms, either for cash or acceptances. Country merchants and others who deal in the article will find it to their advantage in giving him a call, as his prices are as moderate as will be found in the city.

june 21—tf MYERS BUSCH.

IMPROVED COOKING STOVES.



JACOB F. PLEIS has on hand at his establishments, No. 131, and No. 99 North Second street, the newly *Improved Cooking Stoves* of the best patterns, either for wood or coal. These Stoves are the best in use for roasting, baking, stewing, boiling, &c. for large or middling families, and require less wood than stoves usually do.

He has also for sale cannon, coal, and 9 plate stoves, Franklin and cabin stoves, backs and jambs, &c. of the very newest pattern, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices.

Sept. 20—3m

IMPERIAL BROKEN PAPER,

WELL adapted for fine wrapping, for sale at the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, No. 112 Chesnut street. July 19—tf

CARPET MANUFACTORY.

GEORGE MILNER has removed from No. 66, Vine street, to No. 153 North Fourth street, above Callowhill street, next door to the sign of the Half Moon and Seven Stars.

FOR SALE.

G. M. has got on hand, a quantity of Domestic Carpets, of different patterns and quality.

N. B. Customers' Weaving done as usual, upon reasonable terms, at No. 153 North Fourth street, as above.

Nov. 8—3m*

GUM ELASTIC OVER-SHOES.

A SMALL lot of very superior Gum Elastic Over-Shoes, just opened.

Gentlemen's wax calf boots,	$3 75
Do. copper nailed boots, good,	2 50
Youth and boys boots, from	1 75 to 2 25

With a general assortment of Ladies' Kid, Leving and Morocco shoes and boots—Gentlemen's fine and common shoes, monroes, &c. &c.

SAMUEL D. BREED,
Nov. 1—tf No. 6 North Sixth street.

WATCHES,
JEWELLERY AND SILVER WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Lepine and Plain WATCHES, fine Gold Chains, Seals, Keys, Silver Table Spoons, Tea Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Soup Ladles, Spectacles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, Ear Rings, a few hundred Musical Boxes, and a variety of other Fancy Articles, which he offers for sale very low, wholesale or retail, at his Jewellery Store, No. 80 Market street, between Second and Third streets, next door to the Indian King Tavern.

Sept. 20—6m* WILLIAM BAILY.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

No. 1 Bread street, or 1 door North of No. 77 Arch St.

THE success attending this Institution since its recent commencement, has far exceeded the expectations of its most zealous friends, and the subscribers feel confident that the future improvement of their pupils will ensure to them a continuance of public favour.

The course of instruction comprises Reading, Plain and Ornamental Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Use of the Globes, Map-drawing, History, Composition, Drawing, Painting on Velvet, in Oil and Water colours, Rug and Lace-work.

Also, French, by an eminent Teacher.

Lessons in any of the above branches, given separately, if required.

Terms made known on application.

Sept. 20—3m Misses BARNARD.

CANARY, MOCKING, & RED BIRDS.

A LARGE collection of Canary, Mocking and Red BIRDS, for sale at No. 178 Cherry street, the first house above Eighth street. march 13—tf

PAPER WAREHOUSE REMOVED,

First door above the Post Office.
FRANKLIN PLACE.

WHERE may be had every description of WRITING, PRINTING and OTHER PAPER, at the lowest Mill prices, for cash or approved notes.

Nov. 22—tf S. POTTER.

SELECT SEMINARY,

NO. 56 NEW STREET.

IN this Seminary the various branches of an English Education are inculcated, upon the principal of analytic induction; requiring of pupils *oral recourse*, in tracing the attributes and relations of any particular subject. The advertiser bears in grateful remembrance those who have hitherto entrusted him with the education of their children; and respectfully solicits those who may yet extend their patronage, to apply early; a high sense of the responsibility of his station, being a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of his duties. JOEL ERWIN, Principal.

Sept. 20—3m

WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &C.

THE Subscriber has always for sale, a handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Watches of all kinds. Also, Cummins' superior eight day Time-pieces, gold chains, seals, keys, breast-pins, finger rings, ear rings, silver spectacles, thimbles, table and tea spoons, sugar tongs, musical boxes, and a variety of other goods, which he will sell wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

Orders from the country particularly attended to.

JOHN C. FARR,
Aug. 30—1y No. 88 Market street, Philadelphia.

J. S. RUSSELL'S
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
LAMP AND OIL STORE,

No. 63 CHESNUT STREET.

may 24—1yr

PHILADELPHIA SUSPENDER
MANUFACTORY,

Removed from No. 138 Market street, to No. 26 South Fourth street,
OPPOSITE THE INDIAN QUEEN HOTEL.

VAN HORN & PIMM respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they manufacture and have constantly on hand at their store, as above, a general assortment of Silk, Worsted and Cotton Suspenders, Russian Belts, Silk, Hair and Patent Leather Stocks, Vest Springs, Cravat Stiffeners, &c. all of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail.

☞ All kinds of Suspenders repaired.

Oct. 11—3m

Commercial, Epistolary, and Ladies' Ornamental Penmanship.

TO PRECEPTORS.

A GENTLEMAN, who has been in the practice of teaching for the last nine years, has a few leisure hours during the day, which he is willing to devote to giving instruction in a respectable seminary.

By his system, the most indifferent scribbler, or stiffly inelegant writer acquires, in a very few lessons, that perfect command of hand, ease and freedom of style and execution, which the pupil can never lose.

Lessons will be given to ladies and gentlemen at their own dwellings, if required.—Respectable references.

Address—H. J. Daily Chronicle Office.

dec. 4—eo3t*

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
HARDWARE STORE.

No. 241 Market street, above Sixth street.

LESLEY & MEREDITH have just opened a general assortment of Hardware, consisting in part of Locks, Latches, and Hinges of all kinds, Screws, Nails, Brads and Tacks, Brass Ware, Glass Knobs, Horse Nails, Patent Metal Hollow Ware, Waggon Boxes, Sash Weights, Shovel and Spades, Patent Balances Shovel and Tongs, Castings, Saws, Files, Planes of all kinds, and a complete assortment of Edge Tools, also, Knives and Forks, Razors, Scissors, Pen, Pocket and 2 blade Knives, Spoons, Snuffers, &c. &c. Builders and others supplied upon the best terms

Sept. 20—3m

FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS LOST, on Saturday night, the 22d inst. on the road, between Frankford and Shelmire's Mill, a pocket book containing a sum of money, and some Bills, and a Promissory Note, given by Langhorn Erwin in favor of Charles Michener.

Also, two counterfeit notes, one a five dollar, on the Marine Bank of Baltimore; the other a 5 dollar of the Bank of Delaware, particulars not recollected. The above reward will be given, with reasonable charges for the finder, by leaving it at MOSES KELLY'S Tavern, in North Second street, or to JOHN WEBSTER, Shelmire's Mill, Bucks county.

Nov. 29—3t* CHARLES MICHENER.

LADIES' BEAVER HATS.

THE Subscribers have for sale, a large assortment of

LADIES', MISSES' & CHILDREN'S
SEAL & BEAVER
COTTAGE BONNETS & BOLIVAR HATS,

At their Store, No. 124 Market street, third door below Fourth street.

Nov. 29—4t* KIMBER & CARPENTER.

FIRE PROOF DOORS,
And Standing Screw Presses.

PRESS Screws and Standing Screw Presses, complete, with iron sides, for Tobacconists, Book Binders, Printers, &c. FIRE PROOF DOORS, of different Sizes for Counting Houses, Banks, &c. ready made, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms. MILL SCREWS and MILL SPINDLES made to order, and SMITH WORK, in general, by CHARLES EVANS, No. 13 Bread Street.

april 26—ly

W. J. BEDLOCK'S

SELECT School for Young Ladies, and BEDLOCK & YOUNG'S Select School for Boys, will recommence their duties on the 1st of September next.

No. 27 North Fifth street, Philadelphia.

Aug. 23—6m

MERINO SHAWLS & SCARFS.
E. FAUSSET,

No. 10 South Second street, a few doors below Market,

HAS received an elegant and extensive assortment of Merino and Velvet Shawls and Scarfs, of superior quality.

Also, superfine FRENCH MERINO, for Dresses.

Rich blue-black and colored CLOAK SATINS, with a large assortment of Silk Goods, of every description, for sale at reasonable prices. Nov. 29—tf

A SITUATION WANTED,

BY a middle aged woman, as housekeeper—good recommendations can be given. Inquire at No. 18 Crown street. Nov. 29—tf

A CARD.

A GENTLEMAN, liberally educated, well acquainted with the languages, and of literary habits, offers his services to the proprietor of any periodical or other work, &c. Would have no objection to take upon himself the literary department of a respectable Journal. Address, with real name, through the Post Office.

Nov. 29—tf M. SCALIGER.

FOR SALE,

LEHIGH, Beaver Meadow, Susquehannah and Schuylkill Coals, of superior qualities. Samples may be seen at the Office—to be disposed of at the Market price, during the winter. Apply to

JOHN RICHARDS, Penn'a. Coal Co.'s Office,
No. 32 South Seventh street.

N. B. Coal in small quantities, will be disposed of, to enable families to be acquainted with the qualities, and at the same time instructed in the mode of burning said coals.—J. R. Oct. 25—tf

COTTON YARN.

A GENERAL assortment of Weaver's Yarns, of first quality, from No. 4 to 24, in cops and hanks, from the Darby Union Factory, &c. For sale at No. 23 Minor street. Oct. 11—3m

CHEAP BOOTS & SHOES.

THE Subscriber offers for sale at his store NO. 230 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF SEVENTH STREET, a large and general assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES by the Package, Dozen, or Single Pair, which he warrants as cheap, if not cheaper, (quality considered) than at any other establishment in this city. The following are some of the kinds and prices:—

	From	to
Men's best Philad. manuf'd calf skin Boots,	$4 00	$4 50
do. do. do. strong water proof do.	2 50	3 00
do. do. Adams nailed boots,	2 25